

62.91

Petunia
PRIMA DONNA

F-1
Hybrid Grandiflora

1955

ALL-AMERICA WINNER

Hand pollinated first
generation hybrid seed
Pkt. \$1.00

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WASHINGTON SEED CO.

Northwest Garden Supplies

In the Public Market, Next to Pike Place Super Grocery
and Dan's Market, 85-89 Pike Street

SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON



Mc Kana's GIANT COLUMBINE

1955

All-America Winner

A beautiful new large-flowered, long-spurred strain of Columbines. The strong bushy plants grow to about three feet high. The striking, richly colored blooms are well supported on strong wiry stems well above the lacy foliage, providing ideal material for gracefully airy flower arrangements as well as adding much in the way of interest and beauty to your garden.

McKANA'S GIANT Columbines will bloom the first year from seed if sown in the early fall or early spring but reach their full glory the second spring. This is the only perennial to be given an All-America award in 18 years, so don't miss this opportunity to have this fine new columbine in your garden. Pkt. 50c.

New **ALL-AMERICA**  **SELECTIONS** for 1955



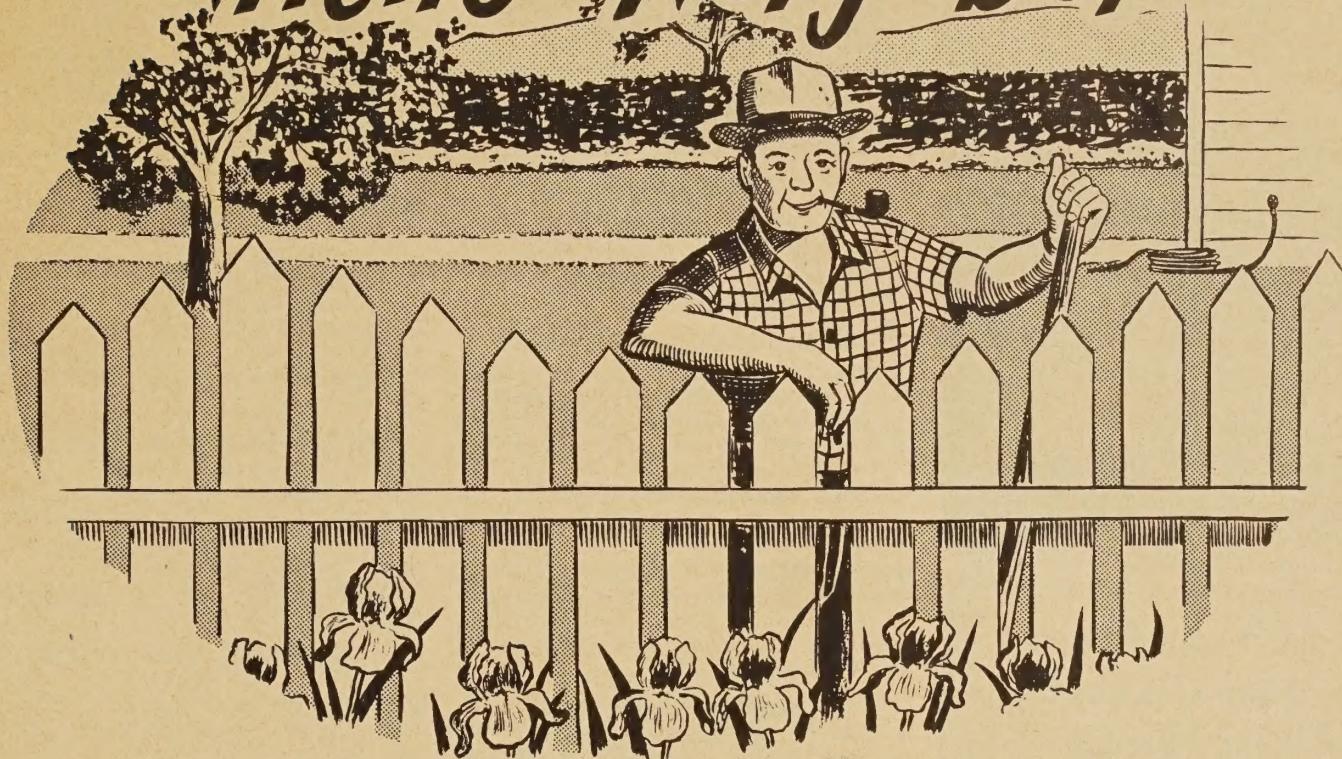
1955

All-America Winner

A richer and brighter red than the earlier crimson cockscombs, TOREADOR truly glows with fiery brightness. Foliage is a lighter green contrasting with the unusually large combs of uniform color and even growth. It has a long season of bloom for garden display and for cutting. In addition the flowers may be dried and used for arrangements all winter long. Get your order in early for here is a striking flower anyone can grow. Pkt. 25c.



Hello Neighbor



So you have never thought of your garden store as a neighbor. But that's what it is, and a good one to have around, especially now with the gardening season just upon us. Having been here for some time, we are not merely a place where you can shop for good seed plus all the things that nowadays make gardening so much easier; we are also a source of local gardening know-how, and ever ready with advice. A bit of all that is being passed on to you in this handy guide. Keep it on that easy-to-reach shelf of yours for ready reference. It is not just the usual seed catalog due with the season, but a collection of selected gardening information, brief, pertinent, easy to read; compiled for your needs and problems in **YOUR** own garden. Come right down to it, it's just a part of what we have to offer to you the year 'round. Drop in and let us serve you. You'll want to come back again.

Yours for better gardening,
YOUR GARDEN STORE

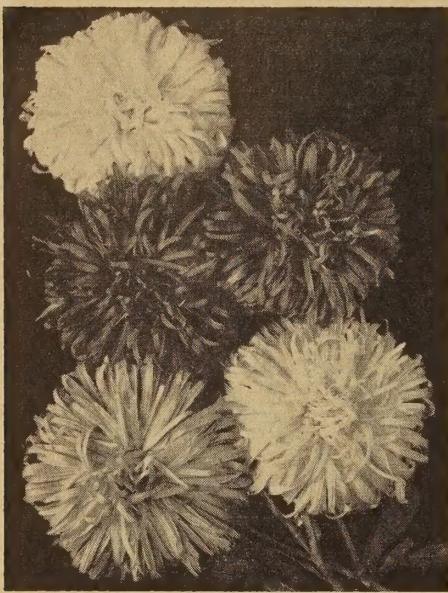
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Buy Your Seeds Today from Our Lilly Display!

Dependable FLOWER SEEDS



IMPROVED CREGO ASTER

To Start Your Flowers Right Use This Key to Our Culture Groups

The flower seeds listed in this catalog are grouped according to the culture they require. Find the group number in the alphabetical listing, for example, Ageratum, Grp. 2, and your cultural instructions in the column below.

Group 1 Seeds in this group are difficult to transplant. Sow the seed where the plants are to flower after the danger of frost has passed. Thin out to the desired distance when the seedlings are well started.

Group 2 Seeds in this group are easily raised outside after the danger of frost has passed. Either sow them in their permanent positions or in a seed bed and transplant to the place where they are to flower.

Group 3 Seeds in this group can be sown outside very early in the season, being very hardy. When the seedlings are big enough they should be transplanted to their permanent positions.

Group 4 Sow seeds in flats in early spring for best results. When seedlings are large enough to handle, transplant to other flats. Harden off and plant into beds when the weather is settled.

Group 5 In this group are most of the perennial seeds. They can either be sown indoors in flats or outside. If sown outside it is good practice to sow them in mid-spring so they will reach a fair size before the hot weather starts. After the seedlings are big enough to handle, transplant to allow room for growth. Plant in their permanent places in fall or, if the plants are very small, winter over in a cold frame and plant out the following spring. For best results with biennials such as Sweet Williams, Canterbury Bells, Wallflowers and Beauty of Nice Stocks, sow them in summer. When the seedlings are large enough transplant or thin them so they will make sturdy plants by fall. At that time plant them where they are to flower. Handled in this way, these flowers will give a really good display. Perennial seed as a general rule are slow to germinate.

Try interplanting some of these showy biennial flowers with your late-flowering Tulips for very pleasing effects.

(a)—annual; (p)—perennial

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY

(*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*)

(a) GRP. 2—18"

Branching plants with lots of shining 2½ inch daisies in shades of buff, salmon, yellow and orange with darker zones and halos in the center of the blooms. Does well in a dry sunny spot. Pkt. 15c.

AGERATUM

(a) GRP. 2—6 to 12"

BLUE PERFECTION—A dwarf plant with lovely true blue flowers borne profusely through summer and into fall. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM

(a) GRP. 2—4 to 6"

CARPET OF SNOW—Most popular of White Alyssum—plants are flat 2½ inches in height and compact. Grand for edging and rock gardens. Wonderful companion for Royal Carpet Alyssum. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN SAXATILE (Perennial)—Low and compact. Masses of golden flowers in early spring. Pkt. 15c.

ROYAL CARPET—All America Selection. Fine new Alyssum producing violet purple flowers freely on plants about four inches high and ten inches across. An excellent border plant. Pkt. 25c.

ARABIS (Rock Cress)

(p) GRP. 5—12"

ALPINA, WHITE—Spreading plants with trusses of dazzling white flowers in spring. Pkt. 15c.

AUBRIETA

(p) GRP. 5—4 to 6"

GIANT FLOWERED HYBRIDS—One of the best and showiest of all low growing plants. Solid sheets of lavender, pink, purple, blue, red or lilac blooms in early spring. Pkt. 25c.

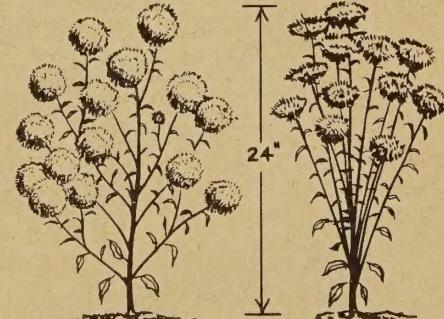
ASTER (Rock Cress)

BRANCHING, Early Mixed—Brilliant double 4" blooms of compact form. Pkt. 15c

GIANT CREGO—The 4" shaggy flowers with long curled petals give a fluffy ostrich feather-like effect. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT CREGO, in Separate Colors—Pink, lovely medium pink; Purple, rich color; Crimson, brilliant; White, snowy white. Pkt. 15c.

POWDER PUFF—Early, wilt resistant with plenty of three inch double flowers. Plants 24 inches high yet take less than 12 inches of space. All the flowers are on top. Pkt. 25c.



BRANCHING
Cregos, American Branching and Princess grow with many branches, each bearing many short-stemmed flowers.

UPRIGHT
The new Powderpuff Aster and the singles grow with all stems going straight up from deep in the plant.

BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila)

(a) GRP. 3—24"

SNOWFLAKE—A pure white form with larger flat petaled bell shaped blooms that give a snowy effect. Pkt. 10c.

PINK ELEGANS—Similar to Snowflake but with a clear rosy pink color. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CORNFLOWER

(*Centaurea*) (a) GRP. 3—36"

BLUE BOY—Large intense clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED—All colors. An excellent mixture for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

BELLS OF IRELAND

(a) GRP. 2—24"

(*Molucella Laevis*)—Stems closely set with large bell-like sheaths of green surrounding small white flowers. Used fresh or dried. Pkt. 15c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

(a) GRP. 2—18"

PASTEL BEDDING MIX—A special mixture of all the lighter shades of Calendula, including many lovely shades of apricot, lemon, cream and orange. Pkt. 10c.

CHOICE DOUBLE, MIXED—Many types and colors. Good for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

(a) GRP. 2

Prolific dainty vines that attain about 15 feet in height. Flowers of clear canary yellow. Blooms resemble to Canary gave it its name. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis)

(a) GRP. 2—12", (p) GRP. 5—12"

UMBELLATA, MIXED (a) Umbrella-like clusters of flowers in shades of carmine, crimson, pink, lavender, rose, cardinal and white. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL WHITE SEMPERVIRENS (p)—White, showy, early flowering. Excellent for border or rock gardens as well as ground cover. About 12 inches in height. Pkt. 25c.

CANTERBURY BILLS

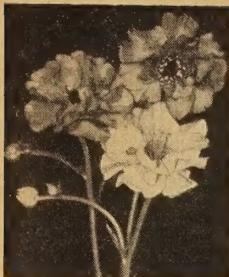
(a) GRP. 5—24"

SINGLE—Pyramids of large, fluted, bell shaped flowers in many colors. Pkt. 10c.

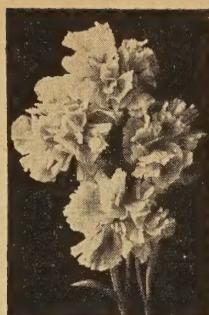
DOUBLE—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white shades. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.



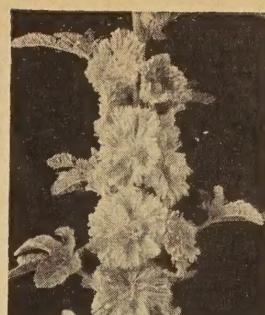
COSMOS, MIXED



GEUM Mixed



GODETIA Double

MORNING GLORY
Heavenly BlueHOLLYHOCK
Indian Spring**CARNATION**

(p) GRP. 5-18"

CHABAUD'S DOUBLE MIXED—Blooms six months after seeding and continues all summer. The robust, erect plants bear double clove scented flowers of extra large size. Pkt. 15c.**CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus)**

(a) GRP. 2-10"

Magnificent, tall, large leaved plants of tropical appearance for a warm sunny location. Makes a striking background. Some claim Castor Beans keep moles away. Pkt. 15c.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

(a) GRP. 1-18"

TOREADOR—1955 All America Selection. Striking new annual. A richer and brighter red than the earlier crimson cockscombs. Glows with fiery brightness—foliage is a light green—has a long blooming season and may be dried and used in arrangements all winter long. Pkt. 25c.**CLARKIA**

(a) GRP. 3-2'

ELEGANS, DOUBLE MIXED—Graceful, charming plant with long spikes of double flowers in many gorgeous shades. Does well in shade. Pkt. 10c.**COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)**

(p) GRP. 5-3'

MIXED—Lovely old-time perennial now with larger blooms, more colors. Fine in bouquets or among shrubs. Plants thrive in humus soil and light shade. Fine mixture of long spurred forms in many colors. Pkt. 15c.**COLUMBINE, McKANA'S GIANT**—1955 All America Selection. This lovely new Columbine is believed to be the best new perennial in recent years. Its extremely large flowers outclass all existing varieties. Mixture of gay colors; easy to grow from seed. Pkt. 50c.**COREOPSIS**

(p) GRP. 5-2 to 3'

GRANDIFLORA—Deep golden yellow blooms 1 1/2 to 2 inches across. Superb for cutting and garden. Pkt. 10c.**COSMOS** (a) GRP. 3-2 1/2'**FIESTA**—All America Winner. A true scarlet. Early, heat resistant, easy-to-grow; makes a compact plant with a riot of bloom all summer. Pkt. 25c.**MIXED**—Huge single flowers with wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 10c.**DAHLIAS**

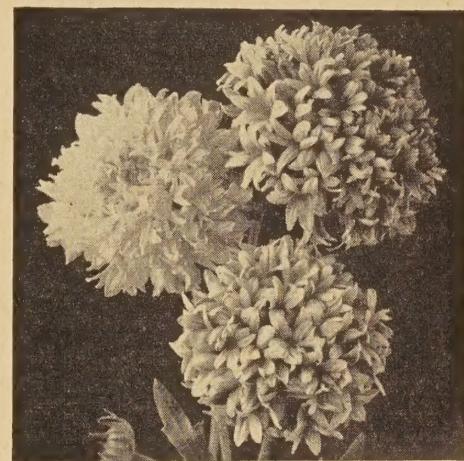
(p) GRP. 5-2'

UNWIN'S DWARF HYBRIDS, MIXED—Semi-double flowers in many colors produced all summer until frost. Pkt. 15c.**DELphinium**

(p) GRP. 5-5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain with immense double flowers on tall stems. New colors. Pkt. 25c.

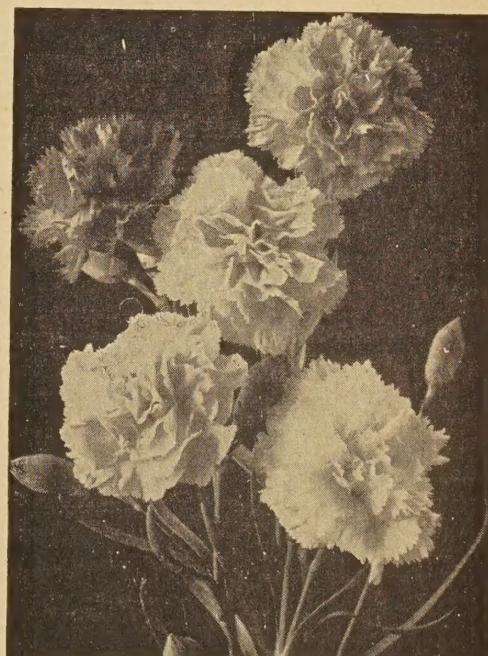
CALENDULA, DOUBLE MIXED



DOUBLE GAILLARDIA

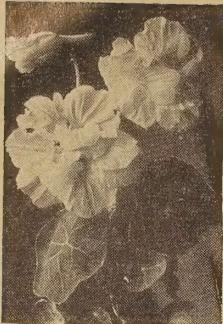
EVENING SCENTED STOCKS

(a) GRP. 3-15"

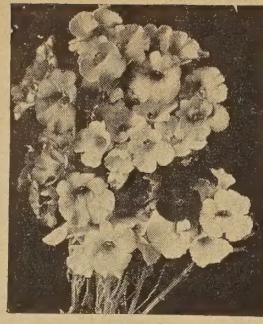
MATHIOLA BICORNIS—Small mauve colored flowers, delightfully fragrant toward evening and in early morning. Grown for its fragrance. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATIONS, CHABAUD'S DOUBLE

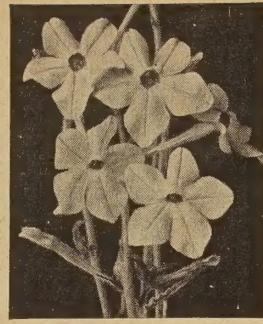
OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS STILL ADD MUCH BEAUTY TO MODERN GARDENS



NASTURTIUM
Double Gleam



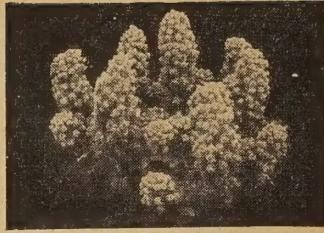
NEMESIA
Finest Mixed



FLOWERING TOBACCO



PAINTED DAISY



MIGNONETTE

LADY SLIPPER (Balsam)

(a) GRP. 2-1½'-2'

MIXED—Gorgeous masses of brilliant double Camellia-like flowers all summer long on bushy plants. A favorite for a shaded spot. Pkt. 15c.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium)

(a) GRP. 3-3'

TALL STOCK FLOWERED MIXED—Tall spikes of many crowded flowers. Brilliant showy colors, ideal for cutting or garden display. Pkt. 10c.

PREPARING THE GARDEN SOIL

Ploughing or mechanical tilling is your first step in land and garden preparation.

Chemical brush killer and weed killer treatments should precede ploughing. Then the pests will not be coming up through your lawn or flower bed later.

Before ploughing or tilling, peat, compost, or barnyard manure or other organic material should be spread over the surface, to be turned under and worked into the texture of the soil. Where raw sawdust or similar organic material is used, add Morcrop fertilizer to speed decomposition.

Spread fresh manures in the fall or winter, and spade under in spring. Morcrop should be spaded in a little before planting is done. If no manure is used, cover surface area with a layer of peat before spreading, thus adding humus continually to the soil as well as the necessary plant foods.

Ploughing is not an annual necessity, but SPADING, and TILLING or MULCHING is. Spade when soil is dry enough so that a handful of it squeezed into a ball and dropped from shoulder height will shatter easily. If it is too wet—wait. If too dry, put the sprinkler on it until it is wet enough to work. Dig full spade depth, but don't take bigger bites than you can handle easily. Drop from hip height to shatter, instead of beating each spadeful to fragments. It saves energy and covers ground faster.

LEVEL BED WITH RAKE. Pitch excess clods into the compost heap to break down into compost, or let them dry in a pile and water them until they break down easily, or leave a trench at one edge of bed to rake clods into and smooth top over.



BREAKING NEW
GROUND: FOR
LARGE PLOTS

SPADE SMALLER PLOTS

LOBELIA

(a) GRP. 4-4"

EMPEROR WILHELM—Showy gentian blue flowers with white eyes on compact little plants. Ideal for pots or edging. Pkt. 15c.

SAPPHIRE (Trailing)—A superb variety of pendulous habit; large deep blue flowers with conspicuous white eye. For hanging basket and window boxes. Pkt. 15c.

LUPIN

(p) GRP. 1

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Long, closely set spikes of flowers in a great variety of rich colors—deep yellows, oranges, reds, bicolors. Large florets, with fan-like back standards. Most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. Pkt. 25c.



MARIGOLD, SUNSET GIANTS

MARIGOLDS (a) GRP. 2-6" to 36"

GLITTERS—All America Winner. Long lasting, fluffy. Chrysanthemum-like canary yellow flowers 3 inches and more across are borne profusely on long stems. Pkt. 25c.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH, MIXED—Compact plants with flowers in yellow, orange, mahogany and bronze. Pkt. 10c.

RED HEAD—All America Selection. Dwarf French single flowers two inches across. Rich mahogany blooms changing to cuburn and later shades of bronze and gold. About twelve inches tall. Pkt. 25c.

SUNSET GIANTS, GIGANTEA—Huge Dahlia flowered strain. Shades of lemon and gold. Pkt. 10c.

GUINEA GOLD—Large round flowers of rich gold. Very popular. Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

(a) GRP. 4-12"

Spikes of tiny white blooms, very sweetly scented. An old fashioned favorite grown especially for its fragrance. Pkt. 10c.

MEXICAN FIREBUSH (Kochia)

(a) GRP. 3-3½'

Makes neat, quick hedges. The compact pyramidal plants need no trimming. Foliage light, bright green in summer, turning red in fall. Pkt. 15c.

MOONFLOWER

(a) GRP. 1—Climber—13'

HEAVENLY BLUE—Early blooming climber literally covered with sky blue flowers from early summer until frost. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLETT O'HARA—Large velvety scarlet flowers on fast growing vines. Very showy. Pkt. 15c.

NASTURTIUM

(a) GRP. 2

DWARF SINGLE MIXED—Complete mixture of all colors in the single type. Pkt. 10c.

TALL SINGLE MIXED—All colors in the tall single type. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN GLEAM HYBRID—Large double, fragrant, golden blooms. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLEAM HYBRID—Double fiery scarlet blooms. Very striking. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED GLEAM HYBRIDS—All the striking colors of the famous Gleam strain. Large double flowers—tall, strong plants—many beautiful colors. Pkt. 15c.

DWARF GEM MIXED—An evenly balanced range of colors on dwarf compact plants. Sweet scented double flowers. Fine for borders, edging. Pkt. 15c.

NEMESIA

(a) GRP. 4-6" to 12"

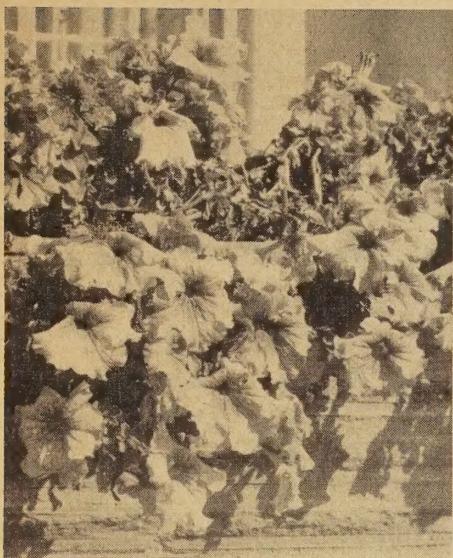
FINEST MIXED—Many slender stalks crowned with fairy-like flowers in a color range that runs from the brightest reds, yellows, oranges, to the brightest blues and purples. Pkt. 15c.



PANSY, GENEVA GIANTS

PETUNIA

(a) GRP. 4—12"



PRIMA DONNA

PETUNIA, PRIMA DONNA—1955 All America. A first generation hybrid in the giant, dwarf fringed grandiflora class. Bright, rose-pink, delightfully fringed, wavy petal flowers on 12-inch bedding type plants. Pkt. \$1.00.

COMANCHE—This F1 Hybrid, rich scarlet Petunia is larger, stronger with more flowers than any other variety in its color class. For bedding, low borders, pots and boxes as well as cut-flowers. Pkt. 50c.

SINGLE MIXED—Many choice varieties in wide range of colors. Ideal for beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

NEMOPHILA

(a) GRP. 1—6"

Delightful sky blue flowers with white eyes. Low spreading plant ideal as ground cover for bulbs. Pkt. 15c.

NICOTIANA

(a) GRP. 2—15" to 2'

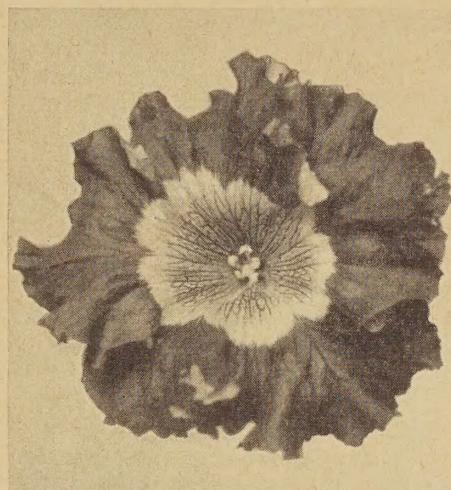
Sweet Scented Flowering Tobacco. Star like blooms with long tubes produced in clusters on long stems. Exceptionally fragrant in the evening. Pkt. 15c.



PORTULACA, DOUBLE MIXED

PETUNIA

FIRE CHIEF—All America Gold Medal Winner. Brilliant fire truck red. The first flower to win this award in 11 years. Compact, uniform, fine bedder. Pkt. 25c.



GIANT OF CALIFORNIA

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, MIXED—Extremely large flowers in shades of rose, pink, salmon, copper and other delightful soft pastel tints. Blooms are ruffled and fringed. A balanced mixture. Pkt. 25c.

ALBA (WHITE)—A clear white single variety for bedding. Pkt. 15c.

BLUE BEE—For bedding. Single rich violet blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ROSE KING—Single flowered bedder. Beautiful rose pink of brilliant effect. Pkt. 15c.

PANSY

(a) GRP. 5—8"

GENEVA GIANTS—A selection of the famous Swiss Giants. Flowers are larger, in a wider range of showy colors. Indispensable for borders, beds, edgings and cutting. Pkt. 25c.

FELIX—Distinctive new strain with clearly penciled yellow faces and contrasting wide borders of many varying color combinations. Giant wavy flowers and strong growing plants. Pkt. 25c.



PINKS, SINGLE

MARIGOLD, ZINNIA AND LARKSPUR FOR SHOWY COLOR

PHLOX

(a) GRP. 2—8" to 12"

DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA—Well branched plants with large clusters of many beautiful round-petaled flowers which grow about 1 inch across. Varied colors and color combinations. Pkt. 15c.

PERENNIAL MIXED—(p) GRP. 5. Sturdy 2 to 3 foot plants with large trusses of fragrant flowers in summer. Colors rose, white, lavender, mauve, many shades of red, many contrasting eyes. Pkt. 25c.

PINKS (Dianthus)

(a) GRP. 2—12"

SINGLE MIXED—Choice mixture of colorful sweet-scented garden pinks. Delightful in bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

POPPY

(a) GRP. 1, (p) GRP. 5—1½' to 3'

ICELAND MIXED (p)—Large silky flowers on wiry stems; low ferny foliage. Excellent for garden and bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

SHIRLEY MIXED (a)—Bright, colorful and most easily grown. Self sows and blooms freely. Pkt. 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, MIXED (a)—Ferny foliage and large showy blooms in many colors. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, YELLOW (a)—The famous golden poppy of the California hills. Easily grown. Pkt. 10c.

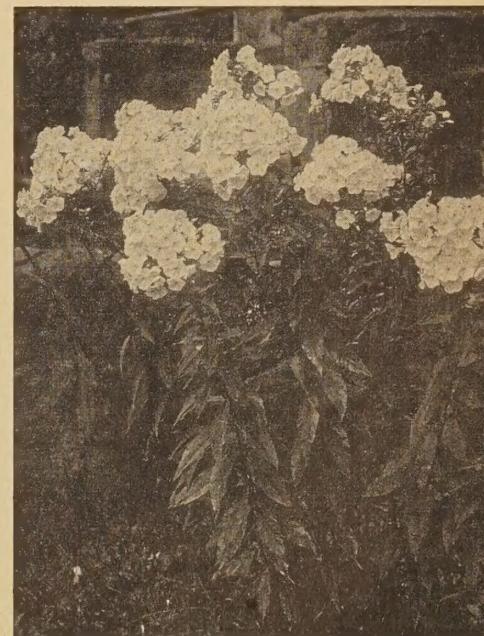
PORTULACA (Moss Rose)

(a) GRP. 1—6"

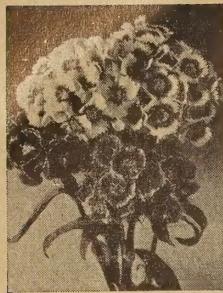
Brilliant hardy annual of the easiest culture; excellent for massing in beds, edging or rock work, thrives best in light sandy soil and a sunny situation. Flowers of the brightest colors.

SINGLE MIXED—Brilliant rose-like flowers in a wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c.

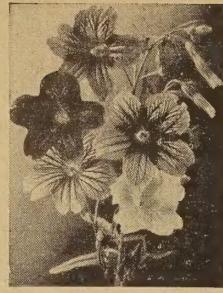
DOUBLE MIXED—Flowers nearly all double. Very wide color range including flame, salmon, cream and scarlet as well as the more usual shades in well balanced proportion. Pkt. 15c.



PERENNIAL PHLOX



SWEET WILLIAM
Single Mixed



SALPIGLOSSIS

PRIMROSE

(p) GRP. 5—6" to 12"

POLYANTHUS GIANT MIXED—Lovely, fragrant, colorful spring blooms, widely used for bedding and in naturalistic plantings. Seed germinates rather slowly and unevenly. Pkt. 25c.

PYRETHRUM

(p) GRP. 5—24" to 30"

PAINTED DAISY—Clumps of ferny foliage send up slender cuttable stems each topped with a lovely daisy-like bloom. Colors range through white, pink, and rose. Pkt. 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)

(a) GRP. 2—30"

MIXED—From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks, which bear one or more large Petunia-like blooms in a magnificent range of velvety colors, usually veined with gold. Striking! Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride, Pincushion)

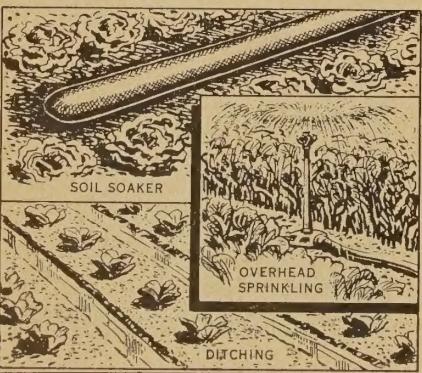
(a) GRP. 2—24"

MIXED—Showy blooms on slender stems. Many fascinating colors. Fine for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

WATER AND WEED CONTROL

Weeds waste both water and the plant food that you put into your garden. Weed control can be simplified by chemical weed killing, BEFORE planting and by maintaining a mulch of peat, sawdust, or lawn clippings on the surface of the garden. Marginal weeds that crowd against plants can be kept out by routine hand work. Light raking of the ground after rain or irrigation maintains a dust mulch and keeps weeds down. Above all: Keep weeds from maturing seed.

GROUND WATERING in trenches, or with soil soakers gets water into the ground in vegetable and flower beds. **SPRINKLING** is the most effective lawn watering. Check with a trowel in the ground and see that irrigation is deep enough to serve plant roots instead of mostly evaporating from the surface. Where lawn or other planting is under trees, drive holes and give water enough for BOTH tree roots and for plants—also fertilize for BOTH. Don't water with sprinkler during full sunlight, except on lawn. Moisture on foliage in full sun tends to burn. Ground watering can be done at any time.



SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

(a) GRP. 4

ST. JOHN'S FIRE (Dwarf)—Very early, dwarf compact plant. Flowers while plants are but a few inches tall, remaining in bloom until frost. Bright scarlet spikes stand densely and rigidly upright above foliage. Pkt. 35c.

SPLENDENS FLOWERING SAGE—Neat, rich green foliage sets off the many spikes of vivid blazing scarlet blooms. Plants 24 to 36 inches tall. Pkt. 25c.

SCARLET FLAX (Linum)

(a) GRP. 2—15" to 18"

SCARLET—Bright red flowers on inch and more across in constant succession all summer. Pkt. 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

(a) GRP. 2—Climber

An ideal climber to provide summer shade for porches, pergolas. Bold, handsome foliage, many sprays of bright scarlet flowers followed by edible beans. Pkt. 15c.

SCATTER GARDEN (a) GRP. 2

A mixture of choice annual flowers giving a succession of fine blooms throughout the season. Will introduce you to many new flowers. Jumbo Pkt. 25c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower)

(a) GRP. 2—1½"

MIXED—One of our finest hardy annuals. Showy flowers of various colors closely resembling certain orchids. Light green ferny foliage. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

SHASTA DAISY

(p) GRP. 5—12" to 18"

ALASKA—Large, glistening white daisies with yellow centers. Hardy, dependable, long blooming. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) GRP. 2—2½"

MIXED—Lovely, colorful thistle-shaped flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER

(p) GRP. 5—12"

CHEIRANTHUS—Dazzling spikes of bright orange flowers cover the broad rounded plants. It is advisable to make a sowing each year as the plants tend to die out from overbearing. Pkt. 15c.



SHASTA DAISY ALASKA

STOCKS (Gilliflower)

(a) GRP. 4—1' to 2'

TEN WEEKS DOUBLE MIXED—Many bright colors. Fine double flowers on tall stems. Pkt. 15c.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum)

(a) GRP. 2—4'

Finest of all Everlastings. Excellent for winter bouquets. Centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. Wide range of brilliant and soft colors. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

(a) GRP. 2—8' to 10'

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Huge golden pads, often a foot or more across. Edible seeds. Pkt. 10c.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)

(a) GRP. 4—12" to 30"

TETRAPLOID MIXED—Largest flowered of all Snapdragons, often with ruffled flowers. A superfine mixture including orange, yellow, peach, canary, rose, bronze, orchid, crimson, scarlet, pink, white. Base branching. Grows to about 2 feet high. Pkt. 15c.

BEDDING MIXED—Short, branching plants, ideal for massing in beds. Mixture of many colors. Pkt. 15c.

RUSTPROOF, MIXED—Contains some of the most spectacular colors in Snapdragons. The long strong stems are ideal for floral arrangements. Give rich soil and enjoy profuse blooms. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus Barbatus)

(p) GRP. 5—1½' to 2'

SINGLE—Large flat clusters of lovely single pinks. Old fashioned variety. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM, DOUBLE MIXED—A mass of round, mildly laciniated blooms borne in umbrella like clusters. Colors white through pinks, rose shades and crimson. High percentage of doubles. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA

(a) GRP. 4—8"

HYBRIDA MIXED—One of the most popular annuals for a gorgeous mass display during the summer months. Broad flower clusters in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

SPARKLE—A new idea in Verbenas begins with Sparkle. A large flowered fire-engine red with snowy-white eye. Dwarf, compact with its bloom spread solidly over the entire top. Pkt. 25c.



POLYANTHUS PRIMROSES

SWEET PEAS

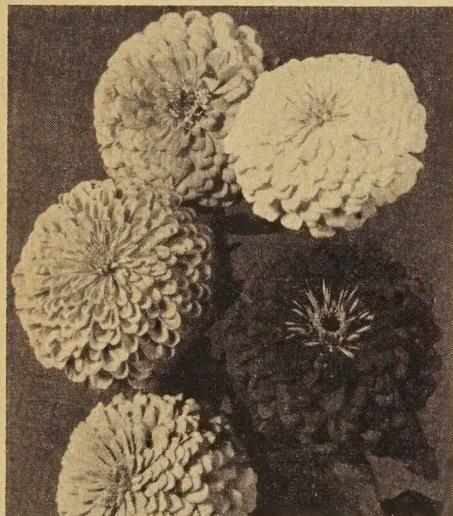
(a) See following cultural suggestions:
Dig a trench 18" wide, 18" deep, fork about 6" of well-rotted compost into the bottom. Fill with soil well enriched with rotted compost. Sow seeds in trench 6" deep, cover 2" and fill in trench as the plants grow. All Sweet Pea packets 15c unless otherwise noted.

CUTHBERTSON—The Cuthbertson strain because of its remarkable heat resistance and earlier flowering date has proven outstanding wherever heat is a problem, as well as giving remarkable performance in the cooler sections.

Cuthbertson, Carol—Clear pink.
Cuthbertson, Catherine—Clear cerise.
Cuthbertson, Evelyn—Salmon cream pink.
Cuthbertson, Frank G.—Rosy lavender.
Cuthbertson, Janet—Pure white.
Cuthbertson, Jimmy—Bright scarlet.
Cuthbertson, Kenneth—Crimson.
Cuthbertson, Lois—Rose pink.
Cuthbertson, Marion—Cream.
Cuthbertson, Tommy—Blue.
Cuthbertson, Mixed Colors—Jumbo Pkt. 25c.

GIANT SPENCERS—The dependable variety that has proven itself in the Pacific Northwest over a number of years.

Spencer, Mixed Colors.
Spencer, Gleneagles—Silvery blue.
Spencer, Orange Flame—Deep orange.
Spencer, Red Boy—Crimson.
Spencer, Fluffy Ruffled Mixed.
Spencer, What Joy—Rich cream.



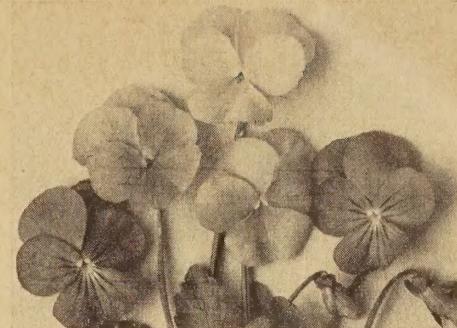
ZINNIA DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED

Spencer Orchid Flowering Mixed Colors—Enough seed to plant over 100 feet of row at 3 inches apart—**LARGE JUMBO PKT.** 50c.

BUTTERFLY HYBRIDS (Unwin Stripes)—A real novelty in a mixture. An eye catcher. Maroon, carmine, red lavender and apricot colors striped and variegated on a cream base. Spencers with heavy fragrance.



SPENCER SWEET PEAS



VIOLA CORNUTA

VIOLA

(p) GRP. 5—8"

CORNUTA—Tufted plants with blooms like miniature pansies. Delightful for rock gardens and partially shaded spots. Pkt. 15c.

VIRGINIAN STOCKS

(Malcomia)

(a) GRP. 2—10"

Flowers of rose or white with veins of deeper color. A fine plant for edging, massing and cutting. Grows quickly and blooms for weeks. Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER

(a) GRP. 1—1½"

MIXED—Fragrant blooms in rich red and yellow shades. Resemble single Stocks. An old favorite among early blooming flowers.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

(a) GRP. 2—6" to 3'

A selection of garden flowers that give a "wild" garden look when planted in a border, out of the way corner, or semi-wild spot. A mixture of more than twenty different flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIAS

ZINNIA, BLAZE—All America Selection. A combination of Fiery mandarin red and scarlet-orange in the Giant Cactus type. Plants about two feet tall. Pkt. 25c.

FANTASY MIXED—Shaggy blooms that are graceful and interesting. The flowers are medium sized and distinctly different. Colors range from the brightest to the softest. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED—Huge blooms with broad overlapping petals. Many vivid colors. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED CRIMSON—Mammoth rich crimson blooms. Best of the red shades. Pkt. 15c.

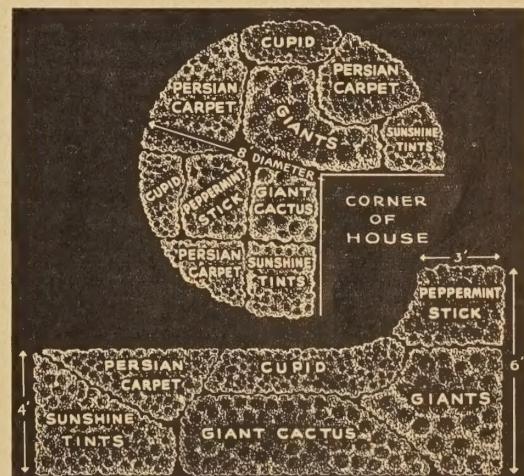
DAHLIA FLOWERED ORIOLE—Orange and gold. Immense blooms. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED PURPLE—Deep, rich, reddish purple. Striking. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED DEEP PINK—A fine rose pink. Very popular. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE LILLIPUT OR POMPON MIXED—A charming dwarf which bears an abundance of small tidy blooms in many fine colors. Pkt. 15c.

Two Suggested Zinnia Garden Plantings



"A GARDEN OF ZINNIAS"

The following collection of Dwarf, Medium and Tall Zinnias—for a striking garden—\$1.20 value for 75c.

CUPID MIXED—Tiniest of all Baby Zinnias. Little button flowers. Compact uniform plants. Cupid contains all colors. Pkt. 15c.

PERSIAN CARPET (Haageana). All America Winner. Its dwarf plants begin blooming early, growing into tidy, well-behaved twelve-inch mounds of color. Pkt. 25c.

PEPPERMINT STICK—Three-inch candy striped flowers in all colors on 18-inch cut and come plants. About 70% striped. Pkt. 25c.

SUNSHINE TINTS (Pumila)—Three-inch perfect formal flowers with long cutting stems. Ideal for bowl arrangements. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE GIANT MIXED—Kingpin in all Zinia Gardens. A mixture of the largest and finest in the large Zinnias. Pkt. 15c.

BURPEE GIANT HYBRIDS MIXED—(Cactus Flowered.) Free blooming plants three feet tall with bright colors that have pleased the gardening public. Pkt. 25c.



A Few Hints to Success With Flowers

See our Cultural Flower Grouping Chart on page 4 to learn what flowers should be planted in flats or in the open ground.

FLOWERS FOR SHADE

Balsam	Columbine
Butterfly Flower	Foxglove
(Schizanthus)	Godetia
Bellis (English Daisy)	Nasturtium
Clarkia	

LOW GROWING FLOWERS FOR EDGINGS

Ageratum	
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow	
Alyssum Royal Carpet	Nemesia
Bellis (English Daisy)	Nasturtium, Dwarf
Lobelia	Portulaca

FOR SUCCESSIVE SOWINGS

Sow these annuals at three-week intervals for continuous bloom.

Calliopsis	Larkspur
Candytufts	Mignonette
Bachelor Button	Shirley Poppy

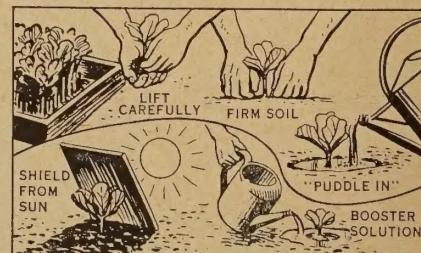
Pinch 'em off! If you desire more and bigger flowers in your annuals, pinch off the top of the stem when they are a few inches high, but remove only the end bud, about $\frac{1}{4}$ " off the top. That makes the plants branch out and develop more flower buds.

TO AVOID LOSS IN TRANSPLANTING

Avoid root shock. Three things to do are: 1. Move plant with minimum exposure of roots to the air. 2. Protect from too severe sunlight while the plant is establishing self. 3. Get food to the root system as quickly as possible after transplanting job is completed.

If small plants are in a flat, wet soil thoroughly before transplanting, squeeze lightly into ball around root system of each plant, set into ground and firm soil around it. Go over planting with sprinkling pot or hose and puddle each plant in. Planting done in late afternoon gets full night, before exposure to sun. Tender seedlings should be protected for first day, shingles set beside them or with some other shading device. In first 24 hours give each plant a booster solution followed by good general sprinkling.

In planting, or transplanting perennials, the soil should be worked free of big lumps which create air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is one foot, but vigorous growers require up to three feet distance from their neighbors. Plant heavy-rooted plants with the root-buds just below the ground. Plants in which the leaves spring from the crown, should be planted with crown just at the level with the dirt line. Spread roots naturally and bring the soil into contact with all the roots by pressing it firmly so that no air pockets are left. If water is applied, water the roots, not the plants. Most perennials must be divided every three or four years. Cut away all dead roots and stalks and plant the best portions anew.

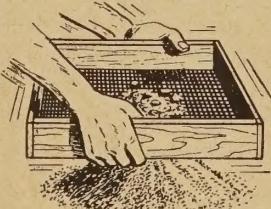


From Flat to Seed Bed

Good flowers do not just happen. They are the result of prudent planning, wise buying of seed and a little effort without which nothing we do can succeed. After you have taken home with you the best seed you can buy—and we stand good for that—the next concern must be the ground wherein these seeds are to be planted. You would not spend your money to throw first class seed into just any kind of ground. So here is our advice: A good flower bed needs a well-prepared subsoil. Dig deep and make the subsoil right just once, and you needn't bother about it again for many years. To get that result, break up heavy subsoil with sand, peat moss or humus. Top this off with fine loam. When the dug-up bed settles down to its normal level, you can safely entrust your flower seed to such a soil and sit back with great expectations.

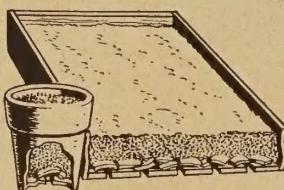
HOW TO PLANT SEEDLINGS IN FLATS

1. Preparing the Soil



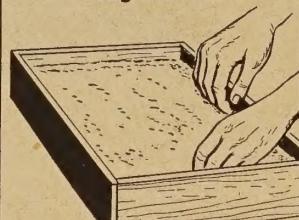
Sift a mixture of good garden soil, manure, sand and peat moss through a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh. Do not make the soil too fine, small lumps of soil and bits of fibrous matter are beneficial.

2. Drainage Is Important



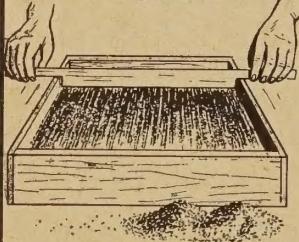
Make sure there is at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space between the boards in the bottom of the flat. Cover these cracks with coarse moss, broken pots or gravel. Observe same precaution with pots.

3. Filling the Flat



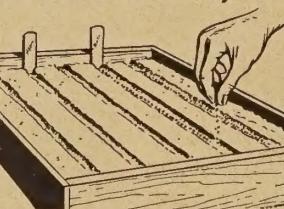
Place required amount of soil in flat. Firm around edges with finger tips, then press whole area down gently with a wooden block.

4. Leveling the Soil



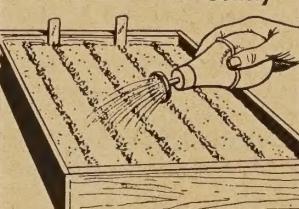
Use a notched stick to level soil and scrape out surplus. Surface of soil should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below top of flat.

5. Sow Seeds Evenly



Use the edge of a 12-inch ruler, large garden label or similar implement to make shallow drills for the seed. Sow seed evenly in the drills. Sift a little fine soil over the seed.

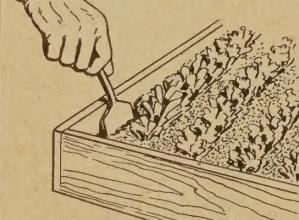
6. Water — But Gently



Water with a fine spray, taking care not to wash out the seed. Flats or pots may also be set in a shallow pan of water until thoroughly soaked.

7. Loosen Plants in Flats

When the seedlings are large enough to transplant lift them out gently with an ordinary table fork or other convenient implement.



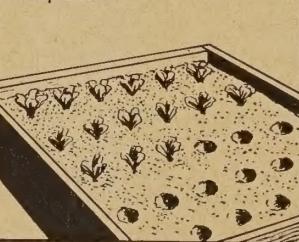
8. Lift Little Seedlings

Lift the seedling with a notched garden label, being careful not to bruise or break the stems.



9. Transplant Seedlings

With a pointed stick of suitable size, make holes in a freshly prepared flat of soil; lower roots into hole and firm soil around the plants.





MARIGOLD GLITTERS
Pkt. 25c



MARIGOLD, REDHEAD—Pkt. 25c

ALL-AMERICA  SELECTIONS



ALL AMERICA FIESTA COSMOS
Pkt. 25c

*Flowers
Proven by
Popular
Demand*



PETUNIA COMANCHE—Pkt. 50c
ZINNIA BLAZE—Pkt. 25c



ALYSSUM, ROYAL CARPET—Pkt. 25c





NEW PANSY FELIX—Pkt. 25c



ZINNIA, LILLIPUTS MIXED—Pkt. 15c



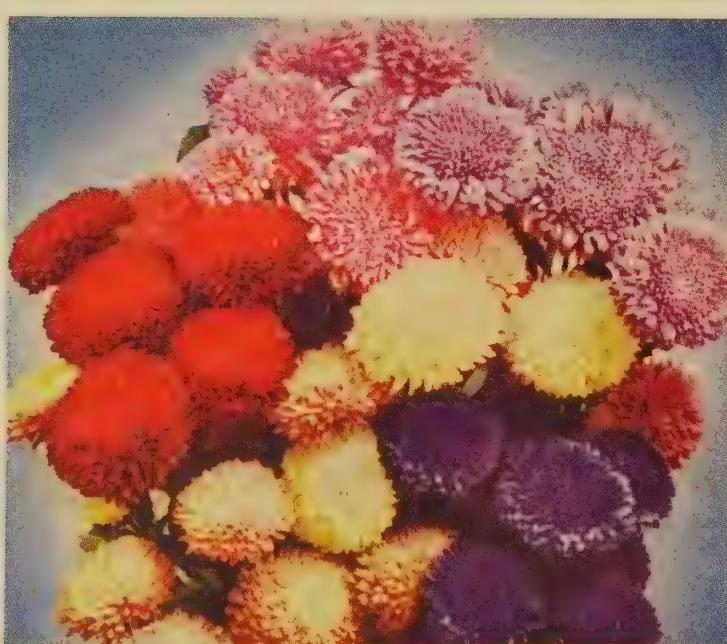
PACIFIC GIANT HYBRID DELPHINIUMS
Pkt. 25c

TOP NOVELTIES and SELECTIONS

Pictured here are some of the most outstanding new garden flowers. They are all tops in their class and will add zestful color to your garden. Plant a packet or more of each kind and have a mass of colorful blooms that will be the envy of all your friends and neighbors.



PEPPERMINT STICK ZINNIA—Pkt. 25c



POWDERPUFF ASTERS — Pkt. 25c



SALVIA, ST. JOHN'S FIRE—Pkt. 35c

OUR MORCROP PLANT FEEDING FORMULA

TYPE OF PLANT	FOR NEW BEDS	ESTABLISHED BEDS
RHODODENDRONS , azaleas, camellias, heather, etc.	1 cup ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb.) Rhododendron fertilizer per sq. yd., bedded in. Apply just before planting.	Same as for new beds, but apply in early spring and just after blooming.
ANNUALS (aster, zinnia, bachelor button, nasturtium, marigold, etc.)	2½ qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant, twice a month until buds color. Then discontinue.
BULBS and CORMS (iris, tulips, gladiolus, daffodils, dahlias, etc.)	2½ qt. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 50 sq. ft., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant when buds form, again just after blooming.
PERENNIALS (phlox, anemone, baby's breath, columbines, etc.)	2½ qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, before seeding or setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant twice a year before plants grow and after bloom.
BERRIES (raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, etc.)	2½ qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, just before setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant twice a month until plant blossoms.
FLOWERING BUSHES (roses, mock oranges, spiraea, etc.)	2 cups ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) Lux Morcrop per sq. yd., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Lux Morcrop per sq. yd. in spring and again in early summer.
DECIDUOUS TREES & BUSHES, FRUIT and SHADE TREES (pears, maple, etc.)	2 cups ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) Lux Morcrop per tree bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Lux Morcrop per inch of trunk circumference once in late summer.
EVERGREEN SHRUBS (spruce, dwarf yew, prostrate juniper, etc.)	1 cup ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb.) Rhododendron fertilizer per shrub, bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Rhododendron fertilizer per shrub, once in spring. Do not overfeed.
EVERGREEN TREES —light feeders—(fir, cedar, pine, etc.)	2 cups ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) Rhododendron fertilizer per tree, bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Rhododendron fertilizer per inch trunk circumference once in spring.
HOT BEDS and COLD FRAMES (flowers and vegetables except acid-lovers)	1 cup ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb.) Lux Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. of soil. Mix with bedding before seeding.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. soil, twice a month until transplanted.
HOUSE PLANTS (all types)	Follow directions for transplants. Mix Lux Morcrop just before potting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant (6 in. pot) once a month. Do not overfeed.
LAWNS (all types)	80 lbs. Organic Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft., bedded in, just before seeding.	1 jar Flo Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft. or 40 lbs. Organic Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft. Repeat applications spring, summer and fall.
TRANSPLANTS (all types, except acid-loving plants)	2 cups Flo Morcrop per plant at time of setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop twice a month until buds show color. Then discontinue.
WINDOW BOXES (all types flowers except acid-lovers)	1 cup ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb.) Lux Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. of soil just before seeding.	
VEGETABLES —all types—1 qt. (2 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per fifty feet of seed row just before seeding. Repeat as side dressing during growing season.		

LUX MORCROP

Best for the Northwest

LILLY'S LUX MORCROP is made according to a time tried formula especially for **Northwest** conditions. While rich in nitrogen and phosphate, it contains an extra portion of potash — for superior growth of garden plants.

LUX MORCROP is extra high in organic materials. It contains over 30% organic matter. Lux users build up humus in their gardens.

We highly recommend this superior fertilizer for home, lawn and garden use, and for nurseries and greenhouses.



FERTILIZER HELPS HEALTHY PLANTS GROW BETTER

BRADSON Garden Sprayers

**Go on Garden Hose
Water Does the Work**

So easy! Simply put spray material as directed in jar, fill balance of jar with water, attach sprayer like a nozzle on hose and spray away! Handle any material you mix with water to apply, liquid or powder, without clogging, on any water pressure; clean in 30 seconds; are fully guaranteed.

**FOR INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES
FOLIAGE FEEDING, WEED KILLERS**

Insect-O-Gun (Illustrated) — Deluxe pistol grip model. Sprays 6 gal. Has exclusive automatic control valve; water pressure holds on or off as set. \$5.95

Gard-N-Gun — 3 gal. capacity, with Bradson control valve but not pistol grip. \$3.95

Bug Gun — 1-1/2 gal. capacity. Continuous flow type. An easy-to-use sprayer at the price of a 2 quart hand pump sprayer. \$2.65

**FOR VOLUME APPLICATION: FERTILIZER
LAWN TREATMENTS, TREE SPRAYING, ETC.**

Gro-Gun — 20 gal. capacity. Fertilize an average lawn in only 13 minutes! Sprays any material, liquid or powder, without clogging. Many uses: car washing, disinfecting animal pens, etc. \$2.95

Lawn Gun (Illustrated) — Unlimited capacity. No jar; it draws spray material from bucket, sprays large areas fast. Ideal for small orchards, large lawns, heavy shrubs and ornamental trees. \$1.95



World's Largest Manufacturer of
Garden Hose Sprayers — Since 1934

HAYES 3 Makes three gals. of spray solution with one loading. Thumb-touch control orifice. Ideal for small gardens. \$4.95

HAYES 4 Makes four gals. of spray. Positive on-and-off control valve. \$6.45

HAYES 6 Makes six gals. of spray. Longer nozzle reaches to inside of plants and low-lying leaves. \$9.95

HAYES 10 A heavy duty 10-gallon sprayer. For estates, parks, industrial use, dairies, poultry and livestock. \$12.95

HAND-D Small, efficient hand-operated sprayer with one quart capacity. For potted plants, patio and spot spraying. \$3.95

FERTL-RAIN For mass spraying of lawns, shrubs, hedges and trees. Handles all types of spray materials.

PROPORTIONER A siphoning unit for large capacity application of Liquid Fertilizers. 1 to 10 ratio. \$1.95

120 ratio. Standard pint sprays 15 gals. \$3.45
Quart size sprays 30 gals. \$3.75

HAYES LAWN SPRAYER For quick, accurate application. Same uses as Fertl-Rain. Applies material in half the time due to the 1 to 60 ratio. Quart size jar. Sprays 15 gallons. \$3.75

FERTL-FEED Specifically designed for application of heavy, viscous materials. Powerful suction and 1 to 24 ratio speeds discharge. Comes with 30" tube for use with one gallon jug or larger container. \$3.45

SPRINKL-AIR Delivers full volume of aerated water like gentle rain—prevents erosion and bending over or breaking of tender plants. 95¢

TRY ME!

HOW TO CONTROL

PEST CONTROL should be a simple routine. The secret is timing it so that the pests never get ahead of the garden or the gardener.

The basic pests that bother gardeners are (1) Insects, (2) Fungus diseases, (3) Weeds, (4) Moles, gophers and other small animals.

CHEWING INSECTS devour foliage of stems of plants. They are killed by contact sprays or dusts or by stomach poisons sprayed or dusted onto the plants on which they feed.

SUCKING INSECTS puncture the bark or stem of the plant and drain its juices. Contact sprays or dusts are needed to get these, because they do not chew into the foliage on which you may have sprayed stomach poison, but get inside beyond the poison.

NIGHT FEEDING CREATURES such as slugs and snails which are not bothered by contact sprays or stomach poison insecticides, are controlled by Go-West Bait scattered about plants to be protected. Elimination of broad-leaved weeds in the lawn under which such pests like to hide during the day, and elimination of other possible hiding places for them, gives effective control.

Underground pests such as weevil grubs, are controlled by treatment of the soil before working or by treatment of areas in which they are active but which are not to be spaded, such as lawn turfs infected by sod webworms.

HUDSON SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

SIMPLEX® Safest compression sprayer. Cover seals from inside. 3 or 4 gal. sizes.

SAF-T-LOK® Sprayer. Easy to seal, safe to open. Powerful pump. 2 1/4, 3 and 3 1/2 gal.

FAVORITE® Lightest 1 3/4 Gal. sprayer. Has Saf-T-Lok* sealing, 5-spray nozzle, 5 ft. hose.

SUBURBAN® New 10-gal. power sprayer. Easy to operate with any solution. Adjustable nozzle.

ECLIPSE® Stainless steel hand sprayer. Lifetime dependability. 2-Spray® nozzle: mist or residual.

DUSQUIK® bellows-action duster. Emits puff or continuous cloud. 2-lb. capacity. Many features.

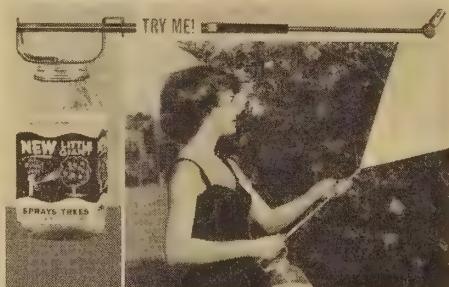
ROTO-POWER® Large, all aluminum duster. More air volume and speed than any other! 14 lb. capacity.

ADMIRAL® Duster. Applies 1 qt. powder pesticide easily, uniformly. Swivel nozzle!

* TRADEMARK
SIGN OF THE BEST BUY



RediMix Garden Hose Sprayer
2 Nozzles supplied — one for fine spray, one for coarse. Built-in speed control plus shutoff. All brass. Swivel hose connection just like your sprinkler. Spray any material — liquid or powdered — that is mixed with water to apply. Insecticides, soluble plant foods, weed killers. Also bordeaux, lead arsenate, etc. Easy-to-fill quart Mason jar. Tree Nozzle for 20' to 30' heights 75¢ extra. \$4.95



Little Giant Garden Sprayer
Protect your home and garden from insects. Use any type of spray for flowers, plants and trees. All brass with 2 qt. Mason jar. Continuous spray from fog mist to full stream by rotating nozzle cap. Save unused spray material in other jars ready to kill all pests. Swivel nozzle sprays hard-to-get-at places. Doesn't let bugs hide under leaves. Sprays 20 feet high. \$5.95. Without swivel nozzle \$4.95.

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

GARDEN PESTS

FUNGUS DISEASE CONTROL is most effective as a preventive treatment, rather than a cure, for fungus damaged foliage or bark cannot be replaced and the job of restoration will depend upon the vigor of the plant's growth.

Mildews, rusts and black spot are the principal typical fungus troubles you meet in the garden.

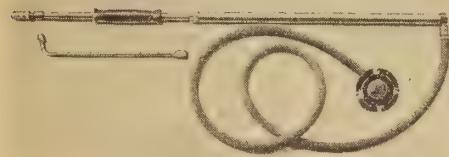
Clean cultivation, good air circulation in your planting, good feeding and watering of your garden all help to ward off fungus attack.

Routine dusting or spraying, at about two-week intervals through the growing season will keep fungus spores from gaining a foothold. In an average-sized home place the necessary dusting or spraying shouldn't take more than half an hour to an hour.

In fall, when foliage is down, clean up the beds and borders and give the ground a dust or spray treatment to knock out fungus spores that could hang on through the winter and revive trouble next spring.

In midwinter, the dormant season, stronger spray treatments can be given to knock out insect pest eggs, scale and other pests that are difficult to get in the growing season, because of danger of damaging foliage. The dormant spray also gets early-starting fungus pests such as peach leaf curl, which does not appear until the foliage comes out, and then it is too late for the season.

Modern chemical formulas have developed lime-sulphur compounds which have a special spreader and which can be used through the entire season. This greatly diminishes the burden of dormant spraying in the home garden area, because of the possibility of round-the-season control, by using these newer formulas.



PAMPCO SPRAYER Does Every Spraying Job Better

PAMPCO SENIOR — All purpose heavy duty brass sprayer with adjustable nozzle, hose with anchor weight. \$8.95

PAMPCO JUNIOR — Same as senior, except smaller in size. \$6.95



PAMPCO JAR ATTACHMENT
Patented accessory converts either sprayer for use with mason jar.
\$1.35



The "WEEDONE WAY" to Easier, Happier Gardening

—with these famous chemical aids

A Improved WEEDONE®

... the Miracle Weed Killer

The original weed killer, containing 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Kills over 100 weeds and woody plants. 8-oz. can \$1; 1-qt. can \$2.75; 1-gal. can \$6.75.

Plastic Weedone Applicator.

Non-scratch plastic construction. Cap fits any screw-top gallon jug.

ONLY
59¢

B Improved WEEDONE® Crab Grass Killer

Now contains potassium cyanate and the powerful MCP. Kills crab grass, chickweed and broadleaf weeds at same time. 6½-oz. can \$1.25; 26-oz. can \$3.75; 6-lb. can \$9.70.

C WEEDUST . . . 2,4-D in Powder Form

Ideal for spot treatment of lawn weeds. 12-oz. shaker canister, \$1.

D ROOTONE® with Fungicide

The hormone powder to grow cuttings from favorite plants—indoors or outdoors. Trial packet 25¢; 2-oz. jar \$1.

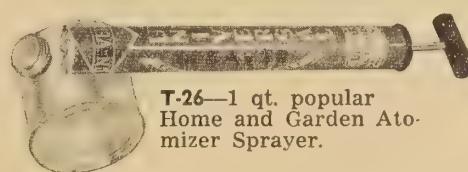
E FRUITONE®

For bigger, more luscious tomatoes, limas, string beans. Spray on buds at blossoming time. Trial packet 25¢; 2-oz. canister \$1.

F TRANSPLANTONE®

Gives flower and vegetable seedlings a magic head start. Trial packet 25¢; 3-oz. canister \$1.

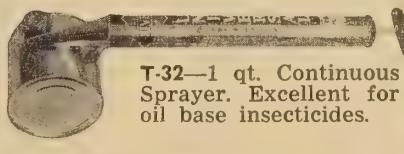
UNIVERSAL—Finest Sprayers for GARDEN and HOUSEHOLD USE!



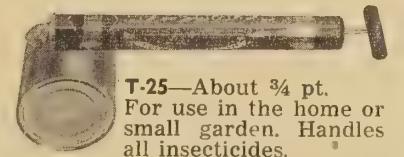
T-26—1 qt. popular Home and Garden Atomizer Sprayer.



G-33—24 oz. Glass Continuous, Easy to Use—Easy to Clean.



T-32—1 qt. Continuous Sprayer. Excellent for oil base insecticides.



T-25—About ¾ pt. For use in the home or small garden. Handles all insecticides.



G-34—3 qt. Continuous, All Purpose Sprayer.



Right: G-10
1½ gal. size.
Ideal for ladies or home owner with small garden. Sturdily built. Adjustable Nozzle. Throws fine misty spray.



Left:
G-30

Large 3½ gal. capacity. Ample for large acreages. Sturdily built.



Right: G-20
2½ gal. capacity.
Very popular for practically all kinds of spraying. Sturdily built.

Miller's

Garden SOILDUSTO FOR SOIL PESTS!



Popular and effective killer of worst garden pests.

Dig SOILDUSTO in—once a year—in spring for year 'round protection against UNDERGROUND pests like STRAWBERRY ROOT WEEVILS, WIREWORMS, ROOT MAGGOTS, SYMPHYLIDS.

AND

Dust SOILDUSTO over soil surface, any time of year, and leave it there, to kill . . . EARWIGS, ANTS, CUTWORMS, LAWN MOTH (SOD WEBWORM), CENTIPEDES, SOWBUGS, ROOT WEEVIL ADULTS, FLEA BEETLES, THIRPS.

Hosts of other garden pests which spend the winter season on or just beneath the soil surface can be killed as they come out each spring by dusting SOILDUSTO over the ground, throughout the garden, in late February, March, April and May.

Available in 4 oz., 10 oz. shaker, 2 and 5 lb. bags

Insist on Miller's



Miller's Garden SPRADUSTO with MALATHION

AT LAST!! A REAL POWERHOUSE DUST for use on Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens . . .

SPRADUSTO kills insects and diseases, too.

SPRADUSTO kills Red Spider Mites!

SPRADUSTO kills Aphids!

SPRADUSTO controls mildew and other plant diseases, too.

SPRADUSTO, containing one of the newest most powerful chemicals, kills such pests easily—and fast!

SPRADUSTO is particularly fine for

ROSES DAHLIAS
PHLOX FUCHSIAS
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
DELPHINIUMS

Troubled with Aphids and Red Spiders on Flowers, Shrubs?
Use . . .

SPRADUSTO

Available in 8 oz. duster; 1 lb. shaker; 2 and 5 lb. bags.



Miller's

Garden TETRADANE with Malathion, Aramite, Chlordane, Lindane . . . for Hard-to-Kill Pests



Red Spiders . . .

Black Aphids . . .

Gladiolus Thrips . . .

Woolly Aphids . . .

White Flies . . .

Leaf Tiers . . .

Leaf Rollers . . .

Caterpillars . . .



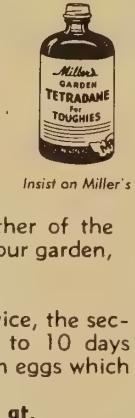
Insist on Miller's

Whenever these or any other of the hard-to-kill pests invade your garden, reach for

TETRADANE

immediately. Always spray twice, the second application timed for 8 to 10 days after the first. That's to kill pests hatched from eggs which may have been missed the first time 'round.

Available in 4 oz., 8 oz., 1 pt. and 1 qt.



POLYSUL

LIQUID LIME SULPHUR with SPREADER

PEACH LEAF CURL . . .
ROSE MILDEW . . .
LEAF DISEASES . . .

Powerful garden spray for winter and summer.



Insist on Miller's

IN WINTER . . . control peach leaf curl and many other diseases and certain insects, too, by applying Miller's POLYSUL. Every tree and shrub which loses its leaves in the fall should be sprayed with Miller's POLYSUL.

IN SUMMERTIME . . . control rose mildew and mildews and diseases on other shrubs and flowers with Miller's POLYSUL.

Available in 8 oz., 1 pt., 1 qt. and 1 gal.

Miller's

LAWN HORMOTOX KILL LAWN WEEDS EASILY

Miller's LAWN HORMOTOX is the ideal mixture of the two best weed killers, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Apply it once a year, in May, for control of common lawn weeds. For more resistant kinds . . .

JAPANESE CLOVER . . .

MILFOIL . . .

SPEEDWELL . . .

CHICKWEED . . .

we suggest you spot treat with Miller's LAWN HORMOTOX as often as necessary until they disappear completely. Miller's LAWN HORMOTOX will also kill: Blackberries, Poison Oak, Wild Roses and similar weedy shrubs and trees. A beautiful weed-free lawn.

AS IF BY
MAGIC . . . with
Miller's LAWN
HORMOTOX.



Insist on
Miller's

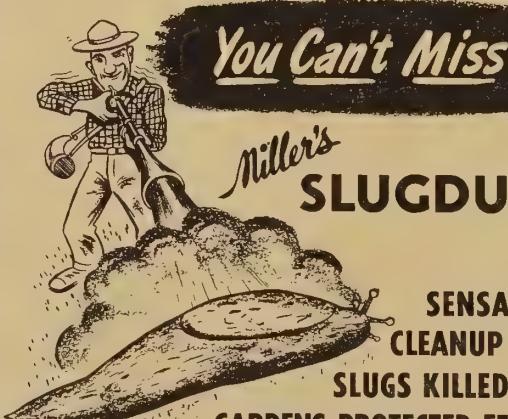


Available in 8 oz., 1 pt., 1 qt., 1 gal.

You Can't Miss

Miller's

SLUGDUSTO



SENSATIONAL

CLEANUP OF SLUGS!

SLUGS KILLED QUICKLY!

GARDENS PROTECTED EFFECTIVELY!

Easy to use . . . just dust infested area
Protects Flowers, Vegetables, Shrubs

Miller's SLUGDUSTO

Available in 8 oz., 1 lb., 5 lb.



Insist on Miller's

MORE ABOUT PEST CONTROL

EQUIPMENT for pest control is being continually rendered more and more efficient and simple. A gardener can pretty well look them over and take his choice, according to the method that best fits his time and convenience.

For dusts there are hand pumps, there are packaged dusts whose container itself becomes the dust pump, and there are bellows, rotary and other types of applicators. Decide which is easiest and handiest for you to operate and use it.

There are sprayers for liquid materials that can be pumped by hand, or attached to the hose. Here again one picks the handiest and most effective one for him to operate to handle his spraying jobs.

Which one you use is not so important as the way you use it—and that means getting the dust or the spray applied so that the foliage is fully covered topside and underside.

WEED CONTROL saves your garden from ragged appearance, from more pests and more breeding places for pests, and from immense wastes of water and fertilizer, which the weeds steal from the plants you want to grow. It means the difference between a smooth lovely lawn and a patchy unkempt one.

In the lawn you can apply one of the combination fertilizers with weed killer included,



KILL SNAILS AND SLUGS WITH SNAROL: Proven SNAROL contains metaldehyde—a double acting bait that lures snails and slugs out of hiding and kills them! Convenient to use. Broadcast SNAROL Meal around flowers and shrubs. Scatter SNAROL Pellets where dense ground foliage is a problem. One pound of SNAROL (Meal or Pellets) treats a 1200 sq. ft. area.

1 Lb. 35c; 2 1/2 Lbs. 75c; 6 Lbs. \$1.65;
10 Lbs. \$2.50; 50 Lbs. \$10.75

and feed the lawn at the same time you knock out the weeds.

In beds and in borders, where the weed killers cannot be used because, while they don't damage grass, they will damage broadleaved foliage of flowers or shrubs, a mulch of peat, sawdust, or other material will dress the bed and keep the weeds from gaining a strong foothold.

Free Free

Booklet "DeBugging Made Easy" tells you WHAT TO DO, WHEN, and HOW to control certain insects and fungi; also gives many examples of use. CARCO-X is SAFE to use; not harmful to humans or warm-blooded animals. Just ask us or write to Getzum Products, P.O. Box 375, Sumner, Wash.



Postpaid Prices:
1/2 Pt. \$1.35; Pt. \$1.85; Qt. \$2.85; Gal. \$7.75

**Wormy Vegetables
Buggy Flowers
Sick Shrubs
Weepy Trees**

KILL ANTS WITH ANTROL



12 Oz. \$1.19



WEEDABOMB
Newly improved. 2,4-D plus 2,4,5-T. Shoots dandelion, ragweed, plantain, other broadleaf weeds dead. Harmless to grasses, humans and pets. Thrifty. 1600 shots per bomb. 11 Oz. \$1.49

WEEDICIDE 16

Brood spectrum 2,4-D amine solution with 2,4,5-T and M.C.P. added. Kills broadleaf weeds without harm to grasses, humans or pets.

8 Oz. 75c—Pt. \$1—Qt. \$1.50

African Violet Rooter

Dip leaves in this amazing hormone powder and sturdy roots will grow in 2 to 3 weeks. 2 Oz. \$1

GARDEN BUG FIX

Sensationally effective garden and house plant insecticide bomb. Fine for African Violet and Rose insect control.



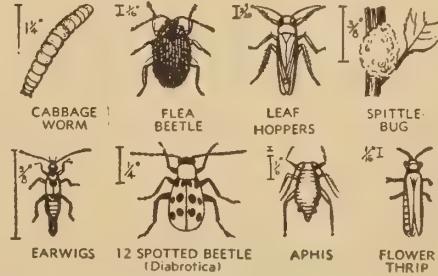
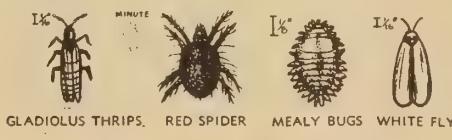
KNOW YOUR GARDEN PESTS

—Then You Beat Them

FUNGUS PESTS



INSECT PESTS



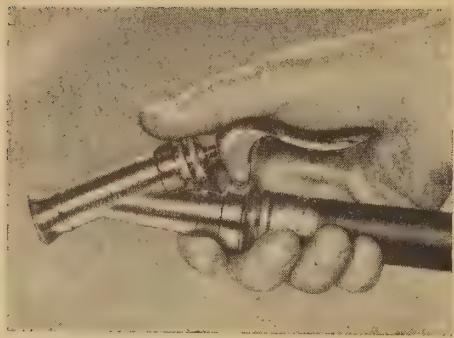
HOPKINS WARFARIN RAT AND MOUSE KILLER



FOR SURE
RODENTICIDE
CONTROL
USE
HOPKINS
WARFARIN

EITHER REDI-MIX OR CONCENTRATE

No bait shyness with HOPKINS warfarin. Chief among the reasons for the superiority of Hopkins warfarin over many other types of rodenticides is the subtle way in which it kills. Since there is no pain, and Hopkins warfarin kills slowly by internal hemorrhage, the rats and mice do not develop "bait-shyness". Hopkins warfarin is practically odorless and tasteless and permits continuous feeding.

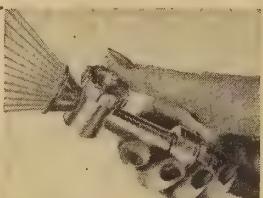


LeverSpray Hose Nozzle

Squeeze — it's on! Release — it's off! One hand control of mist-spray-jet-gush. Knurled nut locks stream in any position, if desired. Use for sprinkling, car washing, etc. Saves water. Chrome-plated, engineered, guaranteed. Model K-100 — Only \$1.49.

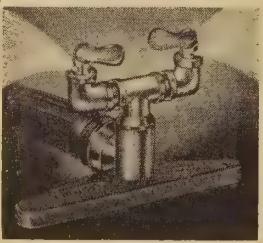
ELKAY HOSE NOZZLE

From a jet of soft rain at the tip of your finger. Positive shut-off control. Jet stream will reach roof of two-story house. \$1.50



ELKAY POWER SHOW'R

Spinning or stationary, the Power Show'r permits watering in circles, figure eights, half-circles, park-strips. Spouts adjustable for low or high sprays. \$3.50.



METCO WAVE SPRINKLERS

Water a Larger Area Than Any Other Type of Lawn Sprinklers

Easier for you — Yes, Sir! The METCO waters an area up to 2700 square feet (that's 60x45 feet). When you want to move it, no need to turn the water off. It's adjustable, too. Can water right up to the side of the house without getting the house wet.

Better for your lawn — that's right. METCO Sprinklers throw out big, rain-like drops that soak down to the grass roots. No spray that evaporates into the air, or just wets the surface. As METCO's rain-like curtain moves slowly back and forth, it gives the water time to soak down to the roots and forms a strong, healthy, emerald green carpet. No puddles — no run-offs.

Model J — \$9.95. Waters an area of 2000 square feet (40'x50'). Rugged bonderized steel frame.

Model M — \$12.95. Waters an area of 2000 square feet (40'x50'). Light, strong, aluminum tube frame.

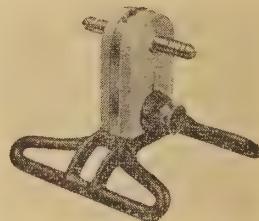
Model R — \$14.95. An all new METCO. Waters an area of 2310 square feet (42'x55'). Built-in filter, Protecto-jet spray tube.

Model 2S — \$19.95. Waters an area of 2700 square feet (45'x60'). Exceptionally powerful motor. Special 2 1/2 inch brass filter screen. New design and construction.



FOGG-IT Garden Fog Nozzle

Fogg-It produces a fine-as-fog solid pattern of spray for those areas which need particular, careful watering. It's ideal for watering seed beds (will not wash away seeds, soil, or fertilizer), new plantings, newly-seeded lawns. It keeps leaves clean and fresh thereby securing for plants maximum nourishment from sun, water and oxygen. Since it also creates humidity, the Fogg-It is excellent for lath or green houses. Fogg-It works efficiently with high or low water pressures on any standard garden hose. It conserves water by giving better coverage. \$1.69.



GREEN SPOT WATERITE SPRINKLER

THE GREEN SPOT WATERITE is the most compact, best engineered oscillating sprinkler on the market. With a simple twist of the red plastic dial, it covers rectangular areas from 15' x 12' to 40' x 35'. Perfect water coverage! No dry areas between jets of water. No slowing down and over-watering at ends of sweep. It's America's finest, most efficient sprinkler. \$14.95.

SEE OUR COMPLETE LINE OF GREEN SPOT SPRINKLERS, NOZZLES, HOSE REPAIR ITEMS AND OTHER ACCESSORIES.

Now — buy just the length of garden hose you need . . .

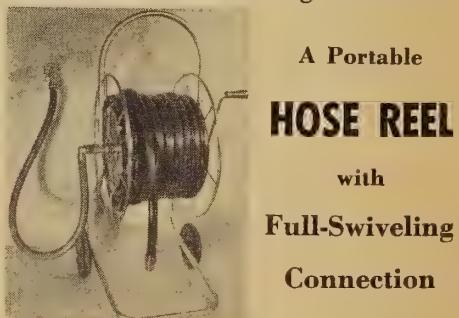
Here it is — a brand new bulk garden hose dispenser by GATES. Now you can actually select the **exact** length of garden hose you need — whether it's just a few feet or several hundred.



Your choice of two top-quality plastic hoses: GATES SPRING-TIME (green opaque) or GATES RIVIERA (green transparent).

Each length is accurately measured, and expertly fitted with solid brass re-attachable couplings. —

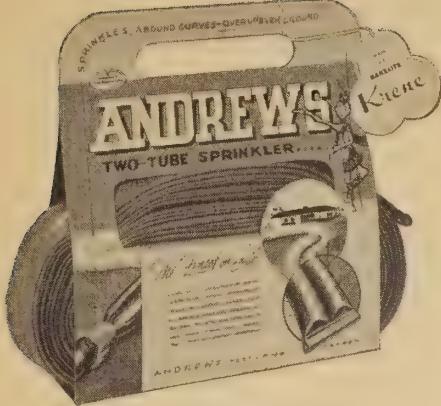
For Your Gardening Pleasure



A Portable HOSE REEL with Full-Swiveling Connection

Always ready for use . . . Your garden hose remains permanently connected to coupling on inside of reel . . . No kinks . . . the hose winds and unwinds straight . . . move it anywhere, just roll it along . . . Water pressure instantly as required whether you unreel 5 or 100 ft. . . . Sturdily built for years of service by the R. A. Castell & Co.

Saves the Hose . . . Fun to Use
It's Automatic



ANDREWS FOR BETTER LAWNS AND GARDENS

2-TUBE SPRINKLER. Flexible and compact! Easy and economical to use! Sprinkles around curves, over uneven ground in widths from 1 to 15 feet.

20 feet.....\$2.50	40 feet.....\$4.00
30 feet.....3.50	50 feet.....4.75
100 feet.....\$8.75	



ANDREWS REEL

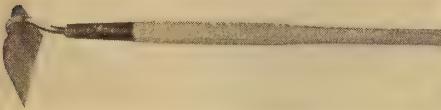
Makes it easy to wind and store your ANDREWS sprinkler in a matter of seconds.

6½" Reel.....\$1.00
10½" Reel.....1.80

PLASTIC MAINTENANCE KIT

For repairs on vinyl plastic such as toys, wading pools, sprinklers, etc.....30c package

THE GEYER LINE FLORAL OR SMALL GARDEN HOE



Shank Type—4 Foot Handles
GEYER BRAND—Polished Blades
Blade Width 5" — Blade Depth 3 ¾"

FLORAL SHOVELS



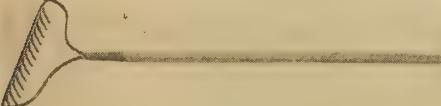
Forged Blade and Shank 42" Bent Handles
GEYER BRAND—One-Half Blade Polished
Blade 5 ¾" x 7 ½"

CULTIVATOR AND WEEDEER



Four Sharp Tines—Forged
GEYER BRAND
Handle 4 ½'

ROUND BOW STEEL GARDEN RAKES



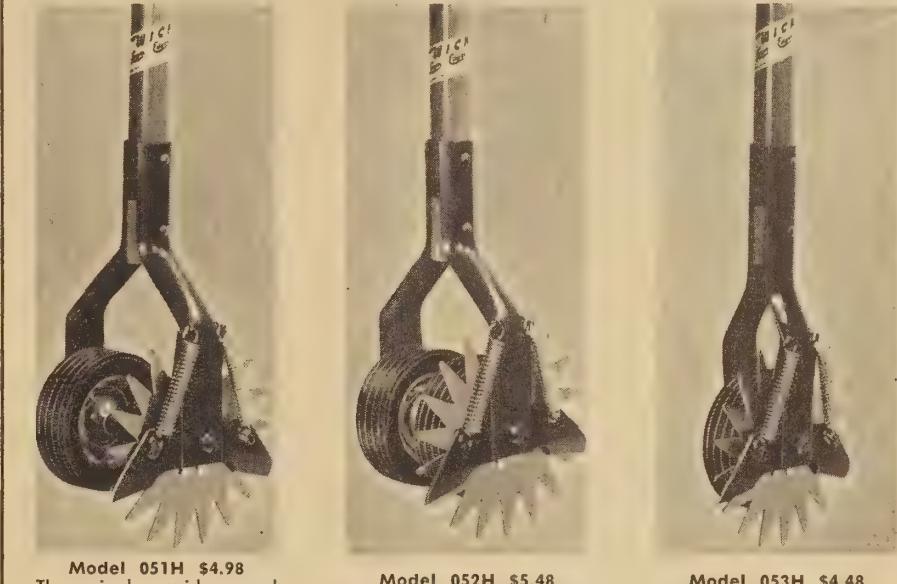
GEYER BRAND
15 Curved Teeth—5 Foot Handles
Thickness of Head 1/4" — Depth of Head 3 ¼"
Width 15"

WEEDING, DUSTING AND SPRAYING KEEP YOUR GARDEN IN GOOD SHAPE

WICK LAWN EDGERS

WICK LAWN EDGERS work while you walk! Only the WICK has the patented, spring-action cutting knife which makes the edger operate like shears and eliminates laborious sawing back and forth. Knife follows contour of ground, and will not dig or plow. This principle makes the WICK the easiest-to-use, most efficient lawn edger ever designed.

WHEN YOU USE A WICK, YOU USE THE BEST!



Model 051H \$4.98

The single wide-spaced wheel provides stability while edging and trimming around flower beds, trees, flagstones and against fences. Equally efficient along sidewalks and curbing. A universal tool at a low price.

Model 052H \$5.48

The same as Model 051H, except has DUAL WHEELS for maximum stability around flower beds. Designed especially for the professional gardener, yet can be used proficiently by a youngster.

Model 053H \$4.48

Designed primarily for sidewalk and curbing use. Has same two-way cutting arrangement found in the more expensive models. Priced extremely low for such a high-quality tool.

Pines LAWN EDGE TRIMMER

"Trims What the Mower Can't"

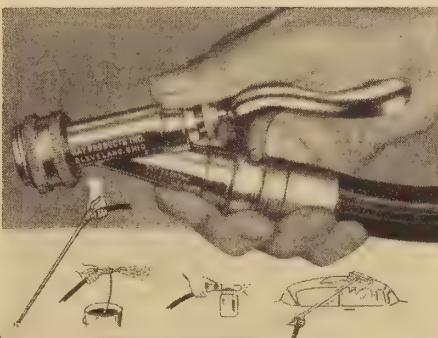
The only Trimmer that replaces the small hand shear and makes easiest that work which was hardest.

It does in two minutes more and better work than can be done in two hours with the old hand shear.

It cuts and trims all grass lapping over edges of walks, curbs, etc.

Makes the neatest lawn in the quickest time and with the least effort.

\$2.50



Deluxe LeverSpray Nozzle

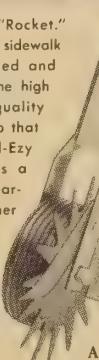
Features brass threaded tip to attach fertilizer jar, car wash brush, siphon, watering tool, etc. Famous squeeze—it's on, release—it's off automatic one hand control. Adjusting nut locks flow in any position, if desired. Chromeplated, guaranteed. Model K-200—Only \$1.95.



RÖWE'L-EZY All Purpose Lawn & Garden Edgers

Rowe'l-Ezy "Rocket." Close coupled sidewalk edger. Designed and built to the same high standards of quality and workmanship that go into all Rowe'l-Ezy products. Features a new Rowe'l-Ezy shearing action; cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 50
\$345



Model 100
\$465

All models have 48 inch handle.

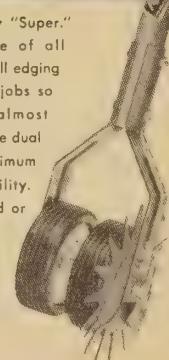
Rowe'l-Ezy "DeLuxe" with offset driving wheel is the finest edger of its type. Its versatility and ease of operation has made this edger the choice of home owners and professional gardeners everywhere—cuts, trims, borders and edges anywhere grass grows; cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 100
\$465



Rowe'l-Ezy "Super." The ultimate of all edgers. Does all edging and trimming jobs so effortlessly, almost operates itself. The dual wheels give maximum traction and stability. Cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 200
\$545



Beauty Barrow PERFECT GARDEN WHEELBARROWS!



For people who always buy the best! Streamlined design, light weight, perfectly balanced. Seamless steel tray holds big loads. Tubular steel frame. Big puncture proof tire. Self oiling bearing. Baked-on weather-resistant finish.



New, original 2-wheel model, especially popular with feminine gardeners! Even with full load it may be pushed or pulled without danger of spilling. Handles easily on sloping or rough terrain. Big puncture-proof tires.

Handy Speedy PLANT TIE

TWIST-EMS

Strong, dark green "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing — protect stems, speedily and permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs, and vegetables.

Box of 200, 4-inch size 25c

Box of 100, 8-inch size 25c

Box of 100, 16-inch size 50c

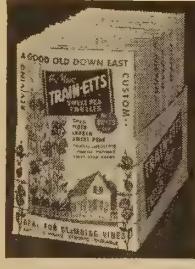
Pkg. of 50, 8-inch size 15c

Pkg. of 35, 8-inch size 10c

250 ft. continuous roll \$1.00



New Weatherized



TRELLIS NETTING TRAIN-ETTS

Ideal support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES. Hung in 5 minutes. Doesn't rot like string, nor burn tendrils like wire.

60-inch x 72-inch 65c

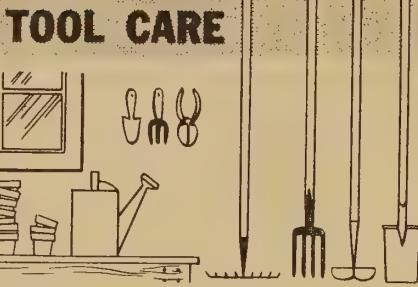
60-inch x 96-inch 85c

60-inch x 180-inch \$1.25

FLYING DISK

Shiny, whirling disks of aluminum — to scare birds and animals away from planted areas, berries, trees, etc.

Pkg. of 10 Flying
Disks, 25c



REGULAR and methodical trimming and pruning go a long way toward keeping your garden attractive and interesting. Gardeners these days have a wide selection of well designed tools to make this garden chore easy and pleasant.

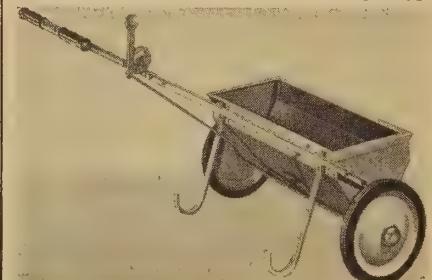
Good tools deserve good care, and good care will pay handsome dividends in increased tool life as well as increased efficiency and pleasure in your gardening. All tools should be kept sharp (this will save an enormous amount of time and energy), clean and well oiled.

When putting your tools away it is a good idea to wipe them with a rough woolen cloth dampened with oil. Shovels, edgers, hoes and other tools that come into contact with the soil should be kept entirely free from accumulated soil.

Handles of shovels, hoes, rakes and similar tools may be kept smooth and free from checking by the following method: Drill a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hole, about 3 inches deep into the top of the handle, fill the hole with linseed oil and plug the end with a short piece of hardwood doweling. Cut the dowel off flush with the end of the handle and smooth off with sandpaper.

Provide a place to store your tools when they are not in use. Racks for the long-handled tools are a great aid. Your tools will be accessible and will not become dulled by rubbing against one another. For the smaller tools a board with pegs or nails for hanging will be useful. If the outline of each tool is painted on the board you can place your tools where they belong with great ease and a glance will tell you if anything is missing.

MASTERS Distributors SAVE SEED • FERTILIZER



Masters newly designed Home Lawn Distributors feature exclusive "Fertilizer Miser" fingertip control that gives fast, accurate material flow, even, economical distribution and quick shut-off! Rugged all steel construction, rubber tires, attractive Flamingo red and ivory baked enamel finish. Your choice of four models.

Model 40-55 (illustrated) —

24" spread, 75 lbs. cap. \$20.25

Model 30-55 — 20" spread, 50 lbs. cap. \$14.35

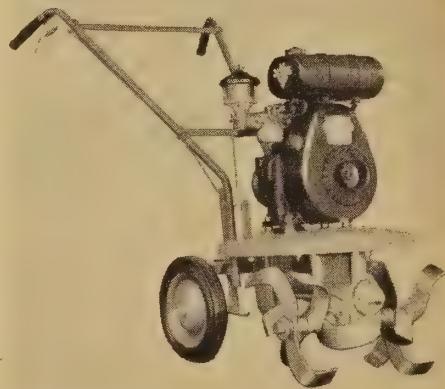
Model 25-55 — 18" spread, 20 lbs. cap. \$10.95

Model 15-55 Lawnette —

16" spread, 20 lbs. cap. \$ 8.95

TAKE THE DRUDGERY OUT OF GARDENING

Never before has the home gardener had such an array of skilled helpers who will take the drudgery out of gardening. These helpers are manufacturers, tool makers, chemists, gadget inventors, the products of whose skill pass in review for you in these pages. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced performer in the home garden, there is a machine, a tool, a gadget, a plant food, a pest killer, a soil builder that will fit just exactly your method of gardening, your time conditions, your strength and ability and make things add up to the results you have been wishing for.

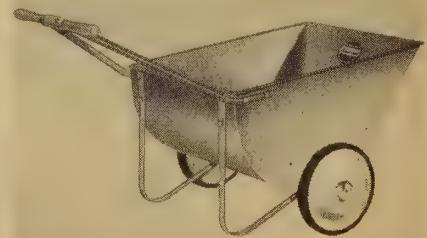


Windolph ALL-PURPOSE ROTARY TILLER

Powerful 2½ h.p. engine. "Powr-Flo" Automatic Drive—just give it the gas to "go", release the throttle to "stop". So easy to handle any member of the family can operate it.

The Windolph Rotary Tiller is America's Finest "Garden Maker". It rotary tills, cultivates, weeds, mulches, makes a perfect seed bed in one operation. Tills any soil—even sod and hard ground. Does more work with more proven attachments than any other front mount rotary tiller. Knife Tines guaranteed against breakage in use. \$194.00

MASTERS Handi-carts NO MORE HEAVY LIFTING



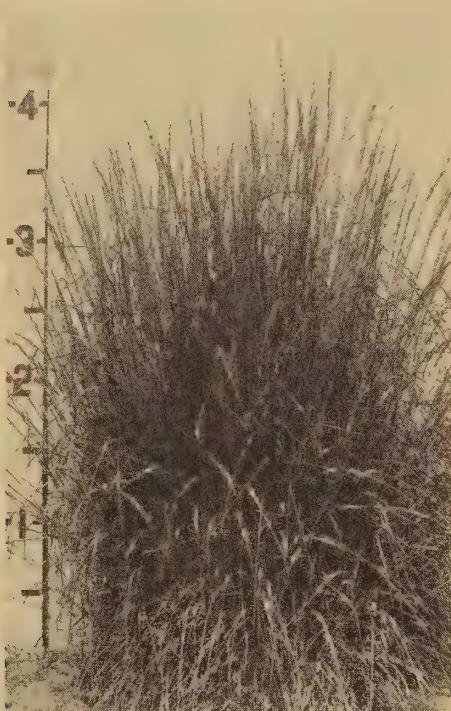
It's EASY to move stones, dirt, sod, leaves, etc. Load balances on the axle (not on your arms). Just tip to load or empty. New Flamingo Red and Sun-gate Ivory sprayed and baked-on enamel finish. Rubber tires, Welded, heavy-gauge steel construction makes Handi-cart the strongest, best cart on the market.

Deluxe Model 55, 3½ cu. ft. capacity. \$15.45

New Model 54 (illus.) 3 cu. ft. cap. \$10.95



BINDING ALTA FESCUE



SINGLE ALTA FESCUE PLANT

**Inoculate Legumes
For Best Results and to
Build Up Your Soil**

Dependable FARM

Lilly's Farm Seeds are sown every year on every continent in the world. Lilly's Farm Seeds are rightfully famed for quality the world over. In the limited space allotted here we will list only the new and prominent items. We can, however, supply you with all types of Lilly's Quality Seeds.

Alfalfa, clovers, peas, vetches, beans, etc., must be inoculated for top performance. State and Federal authorities urge it—for larger and more vigorous growth and for soil enrichment. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume crops had grown the previous year.

ALFALFA

LILLY'S BEST COMMON ALFALFA—Only hardy, Northern seed grown in areas where winter temperatures reach 25 below zero is used in Lilly's Best Brand. Alfalfa fields last for years when sown with good seed of Northern origin. Use the very best available anywhere—"Lilly's Best"—the cream of Northern Seed Stock.

GRIMM ALFALFA—Equal to Lilly's Best Common in hardiness and equal in hay yield, but in addition withstands soil heaving and thawing because of its spreading root system. Particularly good in areas where soil moisture is more plentiful.

LADAK ALFALFA—A Grimm or variegated type of alfalfa. Very vigorous grower and very hardy. Particularly useful in areas where only two cuttings of alfalfa are feasible. The first two cuttings are normally equal to three of other types.

RANGER ALFALFA—The newest type selected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the finest for growing in the Northern tier of States. Ranger is very winter hardy, produces fine hay and is **Wilt Resistant**—very important in maintaining stands over a period of years.

CLOVER

LADINO CLOVER—Out-produces all pasture clovers where moisture is plentiful. The use of this clover is growing by leaps and bounds. This is a pasture "must" where moisture is available or irrigation is used. Should be fed with grasses such as Rye-grass, Meadow Fescue or Alta Fescue as it has a tendency to bloat stock when fed alone. This clover should not be pastured too close in the fall as it needs some protective growth to avoid frost injury during severe winters.

LILLY'S BEST ALSIKE CLOVER—Prefers a cool climate and will withstand severe winters. Likes a rather heavy silt or clay soil with abundant moisture. It is not so sensitive to acidity in soils as Red Clover and can therefore be successfully grown on many wet and "sour" soils on which Red Clover will not succeed. Remains in its prime for cutting for a long time and is especially adapted to use in mixture with grasses such as Timothy, Redtop, Perennial Rye grass and Alta Fescue.

LILLY'S BEST RED CLOVER—The most important of all clovers. Adapted primarily to growing in rotation with other crops. Makes its best growth on rich well-drained soil containing an abundance of lime and reasonably free of weeds. Produces both hay and seed crop the same season. The normal life of the plant is two years, after which the stand deteriorates.



ALFALFA



Stem-Rot Resistant WHITE SWEET CLOVER

ASK US FOR QUANTITY PRICES ON FARM SEEDS

SEEDS

SUBCLOVER—Gets its name because of its seeding habit; seed produced in small burs on slender stalks which turn downward and bury the bur. Will produce big tonnages of fine clover forage on light, hill soils where other covers give negligible results. Used principally for non-irrigated seedings west of the Cascades. Quite drouth resistant.

KENLAND RED CLOVER—Better foliage, more disease resistant, more winter hardy and more drought resistant than the old common Red Clover. This is a better strain of clover for the progressive farmer. It grows under the same conditions as common Red Clover.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (Lotus Corniculatus) and BIG TREFOIL (Lotus Major)—These two legumes are becoming increasingly popular. They both make fine hay and pasturage and are especially good in mixtures of grass. **WILL NOT BLOAT.**

Birdsfoot Trefoil has wide adaptation of soil conditions (is even alkali tolerant) and will grow luxuriantly from rich bottom land to sandy hill land.

LILLY'S ALTA No. 144—A superior strain of Alta Fescue that is darker green in color, which roots more deeply, and has a softer, more palatable leaf for succulent pasturage. Regular Alta Fescue has a tendency to develop a wiry edge if not pastured down. Lilly's Alta has the soft leaf that is more satisfying to stock. Truly a superior grass. Don't ask for "Alta Fescue"—ask for Lilly's Alta No. 144 Fescue.

INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS—One of the best grasses for seeding range lands. A late maturing grass. Stays green 3 to 6 weeks longer than native grasses. An especially valuable feature where summers are rainless. Best adapted at elevations ranging from 1,000 to 3,500 ft. but has done well at elevations up to 6,000 ft.

MANCHAR SMOOTH BROME—The finest Brome available for Pacific Northwest. A superb forage producer of more leafy, succulent grass. Is winter hardy and drought resistant. Will do well even in very dry conditions.

Big Trefoil adaptable to marshy conditions. Soil must be kept moist at all times for best growth. Not drouth-resistant. Withstands more acidity than most plants, but not alkali. Valuable for controlling bracken fern.

YELLOW MADRID SWEET CLOVER—Introduced from Spain by the USDA. Lower growing and makes fewer stems and more leafy growth than the common variety. One of the most alkali-tolerant plants. Drouth-resistant. Valued for its ability to thrive on sandy soils.

LILLY'S BEST WHITE CLOVER—An excellent plant for lawns and pastures and in some sections a valuable seed crop. For best growth, it requires a rather consistent supply of moisture and a fertile soil. The seed germinates quickly, makes a fast start and has rapid recovery after cutting or pasturing. Thrives best on lands containing an abundance of lime.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER—The most alkali-tolerant Clover. Requires considerable moisture, but will survive short period of drouth. Not a heavy producer but useful in seeding low spots where it is too wet or too alkaline for other clovers.

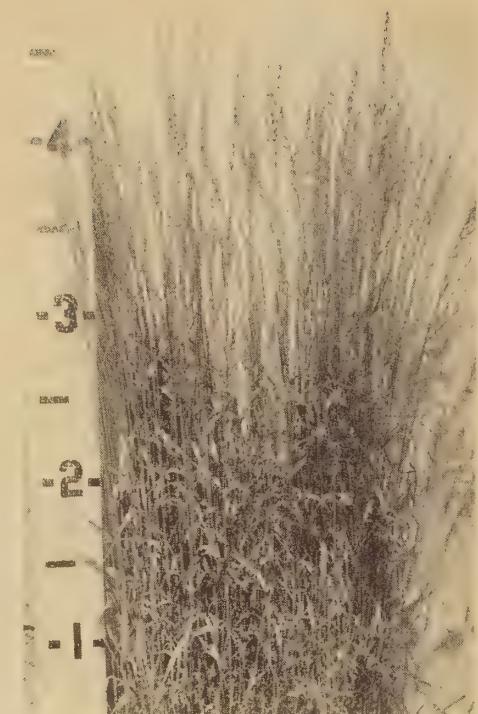
FORAGE GRASSES

MEADOW FOXTAIL—For moist, low ground. The very earliest grass in the spring. It will give an added two or three weeks pasturing. The grass is very succulent and well liked by stock. Works well with Ladino Clover on low, wet soils and irrigated land.

ORCHARD GRASS AKAROA—The New Zealand government selected strain—very similar to S-143—is tremendously more successful than ordinary Orchard Grass. Its finer, more abundant foliage is more pleasing to livestock and produces more meat and more milk.

COMMON ORCHARD GRASS (Danish)—A good strain of Orchard Grass that is earlier than S-143 and Okaroa. Perhaps a little more "stemmy" but its early growth is very beneficial.

ORCHARD GRASS S-143—A relatively new strain selected in Wales. More leafy—better producer—more palatable—stays green into summer. Ask for S-143 Orchard Grass—costs more—worth more.



TUALATIN OAT GRASS

PUBESCENT WHEATGRASS—Similar to Intermediate Wheatgrass except that the foliage is somewhat hairy. Used for the same purpose but has a wider adaptability to soils, more alkali-tolerant, and has greater possibilities for pasture and hay.

TIMOTHY—One of the most universally known and cultivated grasses especially adapted to cool, moist soils. The seed is usually low in price and of high germination making it a favorite with farmers. It is a standard grass for hay in all parts of the country.

TUALATIN OATGRASS—Another Dr. H. A. Schoth of the U. S. Department of Agriculture development. A big improvement over the old Tall Meadow Oatgrass. A wonderful forage producer. Unlike the old Oatgrass, this new strain has "de-awned" seeds that will work in mixtures and will pour readily through a seeder.



SUDAN GRASS IN ROWS FOR SEED PRODUCTION



SUPPORT OATS

LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART

Abbreviations: A, Annual; WA, Winter Annual; P, Perennial; LP, Long-lived Perennial; SP, Short-lived Perennial; Bi, Biennial; ML, Medium Long-lived.

CROP	POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING		PRINCIPAL USES	SOIL ADAPTATIONS
		West of Cascades	East of Cascades		
Listed alphabetically under the names most commonly used in the Northwest.		Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on soil moisture content.	Lack of dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.	Market conditions often determine whether a crop should be pastured, cut for hay or left for seed.	It is more profitable to suit the crop to the land than to change the land for the crop.
ALFALFA (LP) General Dryland	12 to 15 8 to 12	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture, Seed	Fertile, deep, well drained loam
ARTICHOKEs, Jerusalem (A)	500 to 800	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 1-May 15	Winter succulence for Livestock and Human Food	Fertile bottom lands
BENT GRASSES					Moist, fertile, heavy soils
Astoria (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Moist, fertile, heavy soils
Domestic Mixed (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture	Moist, fertile, heavy soils
HIGHLAND (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Widely adapted
Colonial (Rhode Island) (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture	Moist, heavy, slightly acid soils
Seaside (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Moist bottom lands, slightly acid
BLUEGRASSES					Fertile, well drained lands
Bulbous (LP)	15 to 30	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Winter Pasture, Hay, Seed	Widely adapted
Canada (LP)	15 to 20	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 1-Apr. 15	Pasture	Fertile, moist soils of low acidity
Kentucky (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 1-May 1	Pasture, Lawn, Seed	Fertile, moist, shaded soils
Shady (Wood Meadow Grass) (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Shady Lawns, Shady Pasture	Fertile, moist, shaded soils
Shady (Rough-Stalked Mdw.) (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Shady Lawns, Shady Pasture	Deep clay or clay loam
BROMEGRASS—Smooth (LP)	18 to 25		Mar. 15-May 15	Hay, Pasture	Wide adaptation
California Mountain (ML)	20 to 25	Sept 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Wide adaptation
BUCKWHEAT (A)	40 to 50	May 1-June 15	May 15-June 15	Seed, Green Manure, Bee Pasture	Loams and clay, well drained
CEREALS					Loams and clay, well drained
Barley—Winter (A)	75 to 100	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Seed, Hay	Moist clay loams
Barley—Spring (A)	75 to 100	Mar. 20-May 1	Apr. 1-May 1	Seed, Hay	Moist clay loams
Oats—Winter (A)	80 to 100	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Mar. 15-May 15	Seed, Hay	Moderate drainage, wide adaptation
Oats—Spring (A)	80 to 100	Mar. 1-May 15	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Moderate drainage, wide adaptation
Rye—Winter (WA)	75 to 100	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Bench and bottom lands
Rye—Spring (A)	75 to 100	Mar. 1-May 15	May 1-Apr. 15	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Bench and bottom lands
Wheat—Winter (WA)	80 to 120	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Seed, Hay	Poor lowlands—waste places
Wheat—Spring (A)	80 to 120	Mar. 15-May 1	Mar. 15-May 1	Seed, Hay	Fertile, acid lowlands
CHEAT OR CHESS (WA)	60 to 75	Sept. 1-Nov. 1		Hay, Seed	Moist, fertile soils
CLOVERS					Moist, fertile soils
Aisike (SP)	6 to 8	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Well drained, fertile soils
Ladino (SP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 15	Apr. 1-June 15	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Fertile uplands, moderately moist
White (SP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 15	Apr. 1-June 15	Pasture, Seed	Light to medium soils of low acidity
Red (SP)	10 to 12	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Seed, Pasture	Light to medium soils of low acidity
Mammoth Red (Bi)	10 to 12	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture	Well drained, fertile soils
Sweet—Yellow (Bi)	12 to 15	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture, Seed, Green Manure	Uplands—reasonably well drained
Sweet—White (Bi)	12 to 15	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Seed, Pasture, Hay, Green Manure	Fertile loams or clays, well drained
Crimson (A)	12 to 15	Sept. 10-Sept. 30 Apr. 1-June 15		Seed, Green Manure	Drylands
Strawberry (LP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Alkali & Saline Soil Pastures	Well drained, fertile soils
Subterranean (WA)	8 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1		Pasture, Seed	Moist alkali soils
CORN—Field (A)	8 to 12	May 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Silage, Grain, Green Feed	Uplands—reasonably well drained
CRESTED WHEATGRASS (LA) Broadcast Rows	10 to 12 2 to 5		Mar. 1-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Fertile loams or clays, well drained
FESCUES					Drylands
Chewings (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Well drained, fertile benches
Creeping Red (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Well drained, fertile benches
Meadow (SP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Hay, Pasture	Moist Meadowlands
Alta (Tall) (LP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Wide soil adaptation
FLAX—Fiber (A)	85 to 110	Mar. 15-Apr. 20		Fiber	Fertile clay loams
FLAX—Seed (A)	30 to 45	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 15	Seed	Fertile clay loams
KALE—1000 Headed (Bi)	1 to 1 1/2	Apr. 15-June 15		Fall and Winter Succulence	Fertile loams
LOTUS					Moist soils, acid or mild alkali
Birdsfoot Trefoil (LP)	5 to 6	Apr. 15-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Moist soils, acid or mild alkali
Big Trefoil (LP)	4 to 5	Apr. 15-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Low, poorly drained lands
MEADOW FOXTAIL (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Warm, fertile loams
MILLETS					Loams, shot clays in coastal areas
Foxtail (A)	20 to 25	May 15-June 15		Hay, Seed	Warm loam soils
Japanese (A)	25 to 35	May 15-June 15		Pasture, Green Feed	Well drained soils
Proso or Hog (A)	25 to 40	May 15-June 15		Seed, Green Feed	
ORCHARD GRASS (LP)	20 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 1-May 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	

LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART — Continued

Abbreviations: A, Annual; WA, Winter Annual; P, Perennial; LP, Long-lived Perennial; SP, Short-lived Perennial; Bi, Biennial; ML, Medium Long-lived.

CROP	POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING	PRINCIPAL USES	SOIL ADAPTATIONS
Listed alphabetically under the names most commonly used in the Northwest.		West of Cascades Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on soil moisture content.	East of Cascades Lack of dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.	Market conditions often determine whether a crop should be pastured, cut for hay or left for seed.
PEAS—Field	65 to 90	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Sept. 10-Sept. 30	Clay loams and bottom lands
Winter—Austrian (WA)	75 to 100	Mar. 1-May 1	Mar. 1-May 1	Well drained clay & loam soil
Spring—Canada (Yellow) (A)	120 to 140	Feb. 1-May 1	Apr. 1-May 1	Well drained clay & loam soil
Spring—Alaska (Green) (A)	90 to 120	Mar. 1-May 1	Mar. 1-May 1	Clay and loams
Marrowfat (A)	3 to 5	Apr. 15-June 15	Apr. 1-May 1	Fertile loams and bottoms
RAPE (Bi)	7 to 10	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Pasture, Seed	Wet lands
REDTOP (LP)	6 to 8	Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Pasture, Hay	Swampy wet or bottom lands
REED CANARY GRASS (LP)		Sept. 1-Sept. 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed, Silage	
ROOT CROPS	2 to 2½	Apr. 15-June 1		
Carrots (Bi)	6 to 8	May 1-June 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Mangels (Bi)	2 to 3	May 1-June 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Rutabagas (Bi)	2 to 3	Aug. 1-Sept. 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Turnips (Bi)		Mar. 1-June 1	Fall and Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
RYE GRASSES	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Common—Oregon (WA)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Italian (Bi or SP)	15 to 20	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Lawns, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Pacey's (Short Seeded Per.)	20 to 25	Feb. 1-Apr. 1	Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Perennial—English (SP)	4 to 8	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Green Feed, Silage, Fodder	Warm, deep, fertile loams
SORGHUM (A)	35 to 60	Feb. 1-Apr. 1	Green Feed, Seed, Hay	Warm, fertile loams
SOYBEAN (A)	Rows 8	May 1-June 15	Pasture, Hay	Warm clay loams
SUDAN GRASS (A)	Broadcast 25	May 1-June 15	Silage, Turkey Pasture	Clay loams
SUNFLOWER (A)	10 to 15	May 1-June 1	Hill-land Pasture	Well drained uplands
SWEET VERNAL GRASS (P)	15 to 20	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Fertile, well drained uplands
TALL MEADOW OAT-GRASS (LP)	20 to 25	Feb. 1-Apr. 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Fertile, moist, medium to heavy soils
TIMOTHY (SP)	8 to 10	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Wide adaptation
VELVET GRASS or MESQUITE (P)	15 to 20	Feb. 1-Apr. 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Well drained, fertile loams
VETCHES	50 to 75	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Hay, Seed, Silage, Green Feed	Well drained, fertile loams
Common or Gray (WA)	60 to 75	Feb. 15-Apr. 15	Seed, Hay, Silage	Medium wet, acid soils
Williamette (WA)	20 to 40	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Seed, Green Manure, Pasture	Well-drained clays or loams
Hairy or Winter (WA)	50 to 75	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Hay, Green Manure, Seed	Fertile clays, loams, bottom lands
Hungarian (WA)	60 to 80	Feb. 15-Apr. 15	Seed, Green Manure	Widely adapted
Purple (A)	25 to 30	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Hay	
Hay Mixtures	20 to 30	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Pasture	
Grasses & Legumes (P)		Feb. 1-Apr. 1		
Pasture Mixtures				
Grasses & Legumes (P)				



Transplanting Dwarf Green Scotch Kale for a seed crop on H. R. Brown farm near Corvallis, Oregon.

LOOK FOR THE NAME "LILLY'S BEST"

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Sow in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep in early spring. Thin plants to 6" and transplant the following spring. Use 1 oz. of seed to 60 feet of drill.

MARY WASHINGTON RUSTPROOF (fr)—Tender, thick, tall, purple-top green stalks. Rapid grower. Rust resistant. Pkt. 15c.

BEANS

Sow seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" deep and 3" to 4" apart in rows spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' apart after danger of frost is past. Press the soil firmly about the seeds. When 1 pair of true leaves have developed thin plants to 6" apart. Cultivate well until plants come into bloom but **DO NOT CULTIVATE WHEN BLOOMS ARE AT THEIR PRIME OR WHEN PLANTS ARE WET**. Keep beans picked. Make sowings at two-week intervals to have beans all season.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (fr)—The brittle, absolutely stringless, meaty oval pods are medium green; the seeds yellowish-brown. 54 days. Pkt. 15c.

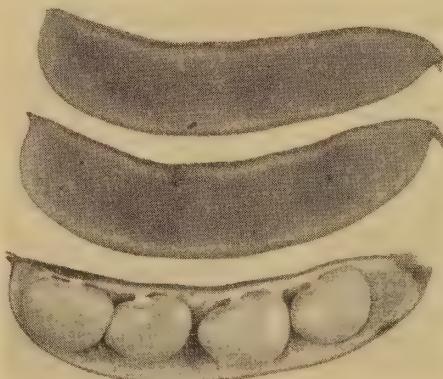
TENDERGREEN (fr)—Vigorous, well branched plants, light green beans. Pods 6 to 7" long, round, extremely meaty and absolutely stringless. 54 days. Pkt. 15c.

***TOP CROP**—All Time All America Award. Plant vigorous, prolific and carries pods low. Resistant to common bean mosaic. 6" pods medium green, round, $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter, very straight, stringless. 51 days. Pkt. 15c.

***WADE, SNAPBEAN**—All America Gold Medal Winner. Ranked tops in marketability. Desirable for processing as well as for market and home use. 53 days. Pkt. 15c.



We have selected certain varieties of vegetables marked with a star (*) which we recommend for your consideration. All these vegetables have been thoroughly tested and have proved to be highly satisfactory. Days to maturity indicated can vary, depending upon kind of season, locality and soil conditions.



BUSH LIMA BEANS

Pole Beans

Set 6 to 8' poles about 4' apart each way. Plant about 8 beans in a circle around each pole and thin to 4 strong plants.

A WORD OF WARNING: Do not work among your beans when the plants are wet as this may spread plant diseases.

BLUE LAKE—Splendid snap bean for home garden and early market. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, almost as thick; nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds white; excellent baking. 64 days. Pkt. 15c.

***KENTUCKY WONDER** (fr)—Old favorite pole bean. Dark green pods, round and curved, 9 to 10" long. Stringless when young, unsurpassed in flavor. Seeds light brown. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

OREGON GIANT—Large fleshy pods, 10 to 12" long, stringless, light greenish yellow, lashed with red. Very tasty bean that requires little care. Keeps producing until frost. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET RUNNER—Rampant grower that will reach 20 feet or more. Attractive, brilliant scarlet flowers. Pods broad, oval and meaty. Used for snap and green shell beans. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (fr)—Small upright plants carry thick, flattened creamy yellow pods. Stringless. 51 days. Pkt. 15c.

PUREGOLD WAX—Excellent garden and canning variety. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, slim, round, golden, stringless. Resistant to Bean mosaic. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

VEGETABLES for FREEZING

The symbols (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

LIMA BEANS

May be planted about 6" apart in rows spaced 2' apart or planted in hills 2 to 3' apart each way, about 6 beans per hill. Plant in warm dry ground to avoid rot.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Plants large, heavily productive. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5" long, usually with 4 large thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish white. Thin to 18". 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

FORDHOOK No. 242 (Bush) (fr)—All Time All America Award. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods containing four beans of excellent quality on vines growing approximately 20 inches tall. Excellent freezer. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

OREGON POLE LIMA—Well adapted to cool Northwest climate. Strong, vigorous grower, bearing continuously until frost. Pods are best when yellow. Pkt. 15c.

BEETS

Prefer a rich sandy soil but will produce in any well fertilized soil. Sow 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

DETROIT DARK RED—Standard of excellence in table beets for home, market garden, shipping and canning. Tops uniform, small tender, erect. Roots globe shaped. Deep blood red. 68 days. Pkt. 15c.

PERFECTED DETROIT—All Time All America Award. Wonderful canner. Remains tender for a long time. Takes globular form early and grows to a good size round beet. Deepest blood red of all Detroits. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

***EARLY WONDER**—Early, tender, sweet. Bright red color when cooked. Tall top strain, ideal for greens. 58 days. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY BLOOD RED—Deep red turnip-shaped beet of fine quality. Medium early. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate similar to cauliflower. Especially suited to the Pacific Coast States. Sow 1 oz. to 100' of drill.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (fr)—A main head, then a succession of sprouts, if kept cut will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. Each 5" sprout ends in small head of dark green buds. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

***ST. VALENTINE (WINTER CAULIFLOWER)**—Large plants and large heads. Solid white and well protected. Good shipper. Set plants in early fall; ready for use in March. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.



GREEN SPROUTING BROCCOLI

BEAN, OREGON GIANT



BEET, PERFECTED DETROIT

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Can be grown wherever late cabbage does well. Require same method of culture. Remove lower leaves as sprouts begin to form.

DWARF IMPROVED—Plants dwarf, compact, 20" tall. Uniform, stem well covered with firm round cabbage-like balls 1½ to 2½" in diameter. Mature in succession. Pick as needed. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

CARROTS

Sow from April to July. Prefers light sandy soil. Sow 1 oz. to 100' of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Red cored. Roots rich deep orange. Excellent buncher. Good shipper. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN HALF LONG CHANTENAY—Roots 6" long, deep orange, practically coreless. Crisp and sweet. Medium early. 72 days. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—All Time All America Selection. Smooth roots tapered to semi-blunt tips. Fine grained, tender; core indistinct. Rich orange. 77 days. Pkt. 10c.

NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS (fr)—The sweetest of all table varieties. Experimental trial visitors use up Nantes before any other variety. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

OXHEART—Excellent midseason variety. Can be used when roots are small. Roots thick, tapering toward bottom, makes them easy to harvest. 77 days. Pkt. 10c.



CABBAGE, CHIEFTAIN SAVOY

CABBAGE

Sow early kinds under glass and transplant to garden as early as possible. Sow late kinds in open in April and May. Keep well watered. Cultivate often but not deeply. Good, heavy well drained soil is best, light soils should be well fertilized.

CHINESE WONG BOK—Firm heads, blanched white, crisp, smooth, tender leaves with fringed edges. Avoid planting in spring or early summer months. Pkt. 15c.

DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER—Heads large, flattened globe shape, 8 to 9" across, 6 to 7" deep, very firm and solid; Good keeper. 105 days. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Extremely early. Plants small, compact, stem short. Firm conical heads, 7" high, 5" wide at base. 62 days. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN ACRE—Has short leaves, short stems; good for close planting. Heads are round, small—6 to 6½" in diameter—solid, 2 to 3 pounds; interior white, crisp, tender. 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Best late large cabbage. Keeps well. Heads large and flat, but deep; up to 14" across; 7" deep. Weight up to 14 lbs. or more. Firm, good quality. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

RED DUTCH—A good keeper and shipper with medium sized, round, solid heads. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHIEFTAIN SAVOY—All Time All America Award. Heads medium large drumhead type, rounded on top, flat at base, firm and well folded with cap leaves well overlapped. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Excellent mild flavor, dark green crinkled leaves and large flat heads. 6 to 7 pounds. Matures in 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

CAULIFLOWER

Treat the same as cabbage but gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form to insure prize white curd.

EARLY ERFURT SNOWBALL—Compact short-stemmed early variety. For home use and shipping. 60 days. Pkt. 25c.

CHICORY

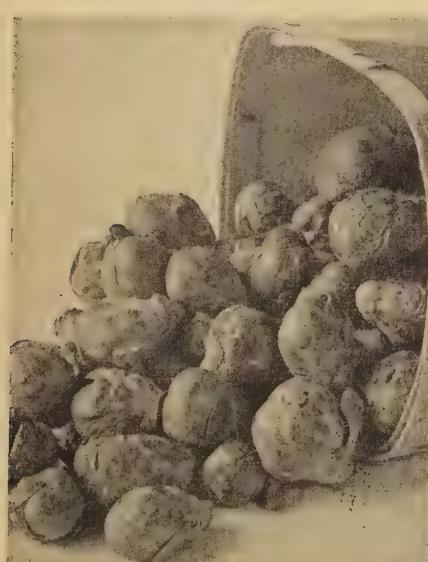
WITLOOF—Makes handsome compact heads of blanched leaves resembling endive. They are tender and have a mildly sharp flavor. 145 days. Pkt. 15c.



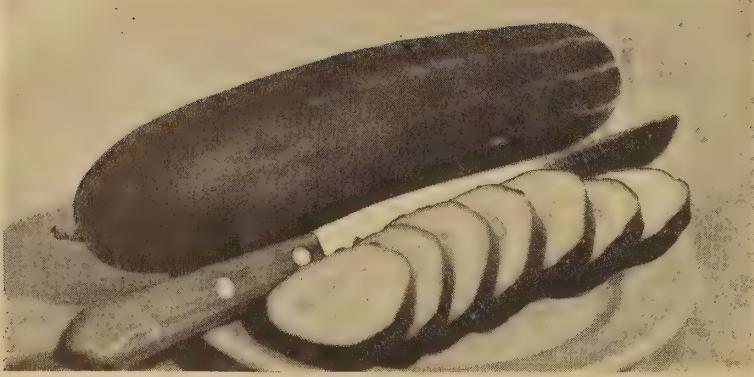
CABBAGE, BALL HEAD



CARROTS, RED CORED CHANTENAY



BRUSSELS SPROUTS



CUCUMBER, SURECROP

CELERY

Sow from February to May, transplanting in June to rows 3' apart. One ounce of seed will produce 5000 plants.

GIANT UTAH—Late plant. Sturdy, compact and solid. Free from strings. Light green in color; nutty flavor. 120 days. Pkt. 15c.



EGG PLANT, BLACK BEAUTY

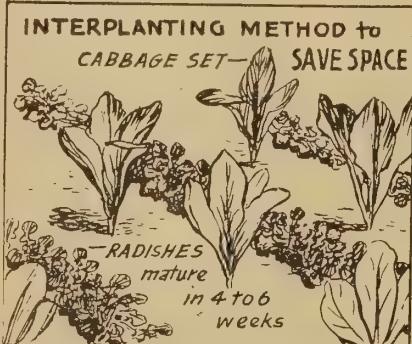
COLLARD

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—While grown extensively in the south they are hardy and will usually withstand our winters. Excellent greens when most fresh vegetables are gone from the garden. 36 days. Pkt. 15c.

TWO CROPS FOR ONE SPACE

Unless you raise vegetables for quantity, storage or freezing, limit planting of any type to family's probable use in fresh form. Set perennial crops (Asparagus, Rhubarb, Artichoke, etc.) at one side of garden. They are permanent. Next to perennials set crops that occupy the ground through growing season (Tomatoes, Squash, Pole Beans, late Potatoes, etc.). This leaves remaining space for serial planting and rotation of crops. Before the Tomatoes, Squashes, etc., are set out, their space may be given to radishes, lettuce and other quick-growing early spring crops. When these are harvested, clear the area and replace with later crops (Bush Beans, late Potatoes, late Cabbage). Save space by staking Tomatoes, Cucumbers, etc. Set aside a small space for sowing Lettuce, Kale and other seeds that can be transplanted to the main garden later. Seedlings from this area can get started and be ready to set out when other crops have finished and their ground space is cleared.

Shade-loving vegetables, such as Lettuce, can be planted on the shady side of tall-growing things. Sun-lovers should go upon sunny side of tall plants. Heavy-fruited things, such as Squashes, can be allowed to sprawl on banks or run over fences—if support is placed under developing fruits. One or two plants of Zucchini or other types of Squash—or Pumpkin—are enough to meet average family needs. Tomatoes, Eggplant, etc., can, if desired, be grown staked in pots or tubs and shifted as desired during the season. Pole Beans are a space saver and fit well into the "vertical garden" plan. Another space-saving method is interplanting in spring of early, fast maturing crops with slow, late maturing vegetables, as shown below.



Interplanting as Space Saving Method



NEW CORN, IOCHIEF

CUCUMBER

Sow when weather becomes settled, in hills 4 to 5 feet apart. They require a warm, rich soil and should be watered liberally. Mature in about 60 days.

SURECROP HYBRID—All Time All America Award. F₁ hybrid of white spine type. Slender, blunt ended, 8 to 9" long and 2 1/2" in diameter. Tender, crisp, white flesh of good flavor. 58 days. Pkt. 25c.

CHICAGO or BOSTON PICKLING—Slightly tapered 6 to 7" medium dark green fruits of even size. 58 days. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE (EXTRA EARLY)—Freely produces dark green, almost ridgeless fruits. 7" long. 55 days. Pkt. 10c.

LEMON—Little fruits resembling lemons in form and color. Delicious, distinctive flavor. Fine preserves, sweet pickles and in salad. 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

LONG GREEN IMPROVED—The fruits are handsome, being of good form and deep green color retained a considerable time after picking. 9 to 10". 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—Symmetrical cylindrical fruits about 8" long and 2 1/2" in diameter. Well rounded ends, free from objectionable striping or tipping. 68 days. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET CORN

Plant in rich warm soil, in hills, 2 to 3' apart, in rows 3' apart for early kinds and 4' apart for late sorts. Make first sowing about May 15 and successive sowings every 2 weeks up to about July 15. Corn should be planted in blocks of at least 4 rows.

HYBRIDS

Listed in order of maturity.

GOLDEN MIDGET—Yellow midget sized sweet corn with stalks only 2 to 4' high. Good, early ears about 5" long. For the small garden. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

SPANCROSS (fr)—Very early hybrid. Well filled 6" ears of medium yellow. Good quality. Plants grow to 4 to 5 feet tall. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

MARCROSS (fr)—Second early hybrid. Short sturdy stocks. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapered at tip; 10 to 14 rows of light cream yellow kernels. Good flavor and quality. Early, 4 1/2 to 5' high. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN BEAUTY EARLY—1955 All America Winner. Short season variety. Excellent early strain because of good eating quality, high yield, disease resistance and has attractive appearance and color. 73 days. Pkt. 25c.

★CARMELCROSS—Third earliest hybrid. Planted extensively as a commercial variety in the Puget Sound area. Medium yellow ears 7 to 10 inches long. Vigorous stalks 5 1/2 feet high. 76 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (fr)—Main hybrid. 10 to 14 rowed ears a little lighter in color than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Extremely uniform. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

★IOCHIEF HYBRID—All Time All America Award (fr)—A yellow F₁ sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender, stays prime longer. An ideal canning and freezing corn. 89 days. Pkt. 15c.

OPEN POLLINATED

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED (GOLDEN GIANT) (fr)—Selection from the original strain of Golden Bantam. Larger ears, more rows of kernels, greater production. Golden yellow, deep wide, tender with fine sweet flavor. 81 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET—A tender yellow sweet corn of good flavor. 8 to 12 rows of yellow kernels. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.

Economy Packets

of PEAS—BEANS—CORN



More
Quality
Seeds
for Your
Money!

All Other

SMALL
VEGETABLE SEEDS

in

1/2 oz.

ECONOMY PACKET





The Two 1955

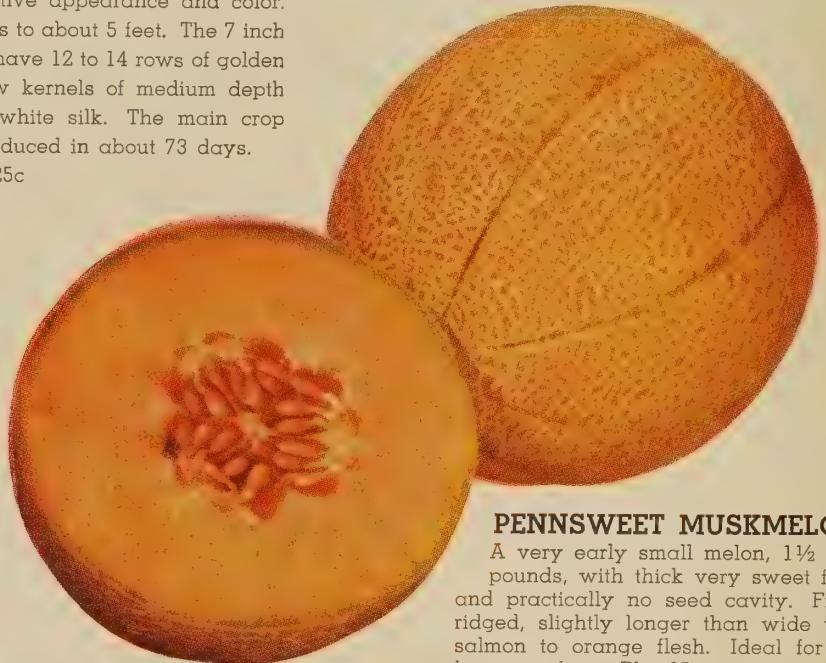
ALL-AMERICA  SELECTIONS

VEGETABLE Winners

GOLDEN BEAUTY SWEET CORN. Silver Medal Winner for 1955. A valuable new sweetcorn. Highly recommended because of its good quality, high yield, disease resistance, attractive appearance and color.

Grows to about 5 feet. The 7 inch ears have 12 to 14 rows of golden yellow kernels of medium depth with white silk. The main crop is produced in about 73 days.

Pkt. 25c



PENNSWEET MUSKMELON

A very early small melon, 1½ to 2 pounds, with thick very sweet flesh and practically no seed cavity. Fruits ridged, slightly longer than wide with salmon to orange flesh. Ideal for the home garden. Pkt. 25c

Two Excellent Newcomers:

EARLY GIANT F-1 HYBRID TOMATO

Just about everything you want in a tomato is combined in this outstanding F-1 hybrid. The large fruits are deep shaped, smooth and of excellent color, flavor and quality. Bears early and over a long period. Vigorous, sturdy plants. Matures about 95 days after transplanting. Pkt. 25c.



TOP CROP BUSH BEAN

Winner of All Time All America Award. Straight stringless pods of medium green about 6" long. Prolific and disease resistant. In the top rank of bush beans. Pkt. 15c.



GOLDEN DELIGHT MUSKMELO



KOHL RABI



OAK LEAF LETTUCE

CANTALOUPE (Muskmelon)

Best in warm areas and deep, rich soil. **HALE'S BEST**—Fruits slightly oval, weight 3 to 4 pounds. Flesh exceptionally thick, sweet, aromatic. Resistant to powdery mildew. 86 days. Pkt. 15c.

HEARTS OF GOLD OR IMPROVED HOO-DOO—Medium melon, follows the earlier varieties. Fruits 5 to 6" in diameter thick, fine flavored, smooth orange salmon flesh. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

★GOLDEN DELIGHT—1952 All America Bronze Medal Winner. Recommended as improved and desirable home garden melon. Standout in national trials. Pkt. 15c.

PENNSWEET—(Early.) 1955 All America Winner. Small, sweet, thick flesh fruit—recommended for short season areas. Pkt. 25c.

SPEAR—Early maturing that does well in short season. Has gained considerable popularity in the Willamette Valley. Pkt. 15c.

TIP TOP—Large, slightly oval fruits with pale green skin turns yellow at maturity. Ribbed and lightly netted. Sweet, delicious flesh of bright salmon color. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

CRESS

PEPPER GRASS—Crisp finely cut leaves with lively pungent flavor for garnish, in salads and sandwiches. Fast grower. Sow early. 50 days. Pkt. 15c.

EGGPLANT

Sow in mild heat about the middle of March and transplant about June 1st, setting the plants 2½ feet apart.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—Spineless large broad oval deep glossy purple-black fruits. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

ENDIVE

Sow about mid-April, in rows 1½ feet apart and thin to about 9 inches in the rows.

BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED—Leaves long, broad and succulent. Fine for winter salads and cooking. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

GREEN CURLY—Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. Makes attractive, tasty salads. 95 days. Pkt. 15c.

HERBS

Every garden should have a selection of herbs. Attractive in the vegetable or flower garden—indispensable to savory cooking.

ANISE—Annual. For garnishing, seasoning and cordials. Seeds have an aromatic flavor. Plants about 14" high. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

BASIL, SWEET—Annual. Leaves, green or dried, are used for seasoning soups, stews, omelets, and other dishes. Height 12 to 18". 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

CHIVES—Perennial. Tops, finely chopped, add mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads and other dishes. 6" high. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

DILL—Annual. 2 to 3 feet. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Annual. Height 1 to 2'. A seasoning, either fresh or dried. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

SAGE—Perennial. About 1½' high. Use fresh or dried for seasoning. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

SUMMER SAVORY—Annual. 1' high. The small spicy leaves add pungent flavor to soups, stews and gravies. Pkt. 15c.

THYME—Perennial. 8 to 12" high. Aromatic foliage used as seasoning. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Kale, like Collard, provides excellent greens in late fall and winter when other fresh vegetables are gone. Leaves are best after a frost. Kale should be in every home garden. High in nutrients and vitamins. Culture same as late cabbage.

***DWARF GREEN**—Plants have wide-spreading, finely curled blue-green plume-like leaves. 55 days. Pkt. 10c.

THOUSAND HEADED—Called Chicken or Cow Kale. Vigorous branching plants with enormous cabbage-like leaves. Relished by poultry and livestock as winter greens. 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

KOHL RABI

Deliciously flavored turnip-shaped bulbs that grow above ground level in early spring in light rich soil. Space rows 1½' apart and thin to 6" in rows.

WHITE VIENNA EARLY—Use when bulbs are 2" in diameter. Medium sized light green bulbs with white flesh. Early. Fine for forcing. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

LETTUCE

Sow indoors in February and March, planting outdoors when weather is suitable.

Heading Varieties

HANSON—Favorite hardy lettuce for home and market garden. Big, compact, globular heads. Tender and sweet. Broad, curly, light yellow green leaves. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

NEW YORK OR LOS ANGELES—Large curled head lettuce widely used as a long distance shipper. Sweet, tender, well balanced heads. Deep green curly edged leaves. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

GREAT LAKES—All Time All America Award. Leaves large and well folded; ribs heavy. Shows considerable resistance to tipburn and ability to head under adverse conditions. 82 days. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE PARIS COS—A self folding cos with dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well balanced interior. Pkt. 10c.

Leaf Varieties

★SALAD BOWL—All America Gold Medal Winner. A honey for home gardens. Early rich green, loose leaf variety, that makes a very decorative leaf. Stands sun and slow to bolt. Pkt. 15c.

GRAND RAPIDS—Hardy and disease resistant. Upright, compact plants with large, solid, light green leaves with broad, heavily frilled margins. Very tender and sweet grown under glass. 43 days. Pkt. 10c.

OAK LEAF—Leaves shaped like oak leaves. Stands up well in hot weather and does not turn bitter. 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

PRIZEHEAD, REDLEAF—Early variety very good for home and garden use. Plants of medium size, crisp and tender. Color medium green with brownish red edges on outer leaves. 47 days. Pkt. 10c.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLLED—Large plants with light green crumpled frilled leaves. Tender, succulent and delicious. Early, hardy and dependable. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.



MIDGET WATERMELON,
NEW HAMPSHIRE

LEEK

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Early. Stems 8 to 10 inches long, 1½" thick; white and attractive. Leaves large, medium green, drooping backward. 130 days. Pkt. 15c.



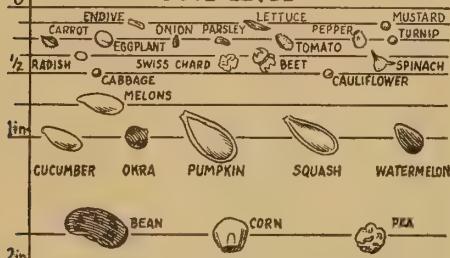
It's not hard to keep pests under control if you make a daily inspection of your garden. Begin spraying or dusting at the first sign of damage—don't wait until the plants are seriously injured.

The principal reason for cultivation is to kill weeds. It's not necessary or desirable to stir the soil deeply. Cultivate just deep enough to cut off the weeds without disturbing the roots of the garden plants.

Some Things Need Picking Often

Many crops like cucumbers and beans and many flowers like carnations and sweet peas will stop bearing if the fruit or flowers are not picked constantly. Daily picking lengthens the season a great deal.

SOIL LEVEL



Vegetable seeds should be planted at the depths indicated on the chart above. Some kinds should be just barely covered, while others, like peas, may be planted even deeper than indicated if soil is sandy.



BUNCHING ONION

WATERMELON

Culture similar to cantaloupe.

★NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET—All America Winner. Early and prolific, up to 6" through and weighing up to 6 pounds. Rind very thin. Flesh strawberry red and of excellent flavor. 78 days. Pkt. 15c.

STRIPED KLONDIKE—Early with irregular dark green stripes. Fruit oblong, of medium size. Flesh sweet and crisp; the deepest red known to any watermelon. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR WONDERMELON—Average 35 pounds. Dark green. Dark red, tender, melting flesh. Seeds white with dark tips. 85 days. Pkt. 10c.

GREEN KLONDIKE—Exceptionally sweet and fine flavor. Flesh is deep red and brittle, fruit oblong. Small black seeds. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

MUSTARD

Make successive sowings in the open from early spring to midsummer. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 lbs. per acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Large light yellowish green leaves much crumpled and frilled at the edges. 35 days. Pkt. 10c.

MUSTARD SPINACH OR TENDERGREEN—A quick growing wholesome green. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth with light green center ribs. Slow to seed, resistant to heat and drought. 30 days. Pkt. 10c.



HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP



PEPPER, CALIFORNIA WONDER

ONIONS

Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart as early as the soil can be worked in spring. When plants are well up thin to about 6 inches apart in the row. Onions require well fertilized friable soil and abundant moisture. Sow 1 oz. to 100', 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Medium large, flat bottomed onion with sloping top. Skin purplish red. Firm, fine grained flesh is slightly tinged pink. Good keeper, used for sets. 100 to 102 days. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE QUEEN BUNCHING OR PICKLING—Crisp, sweet, mild. Best variety for green onions. When grown larger, a fine white onion for cooking. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

★YELLOW SWEET SPANISH—Large globe shaped onion weighing 1 to 3 pounds. Small tops, flesh mild and sweet. Good for slicing. 112 days. Pkt. 15c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Dependable medium late, hardy and excellent keeper. Bulbs medium size, spherical, clear yellow, firm and solid with tough clinging skins. Flesh white. 110 days. Pkt. 15c.

PARSLEY

Grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in the spring. ½ oz. to 100'; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Vigorous, compact grower, deep green color and tightly curled leaves that look like moss. It has high food value and is unusually decorative. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

PARSNIP

Sow in deeply worked manured soil. 1 oz. to 100'; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

HOLLOW CROWN (fr)—Smooth large rooted parsnip free from side roots with a well proportioned shoulder. Uniformly tapered to the tip. 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow seed 2 inches deep in early May, in rows 3 feet apart. Thin to about 1 foot apart. 2 oz. to 100 feet, 10 pounds per acre.

EARLY DWARF—Early, low growing and heavy producer. Dark green fluted, pointed pods are 5 to 7" long. 50 days. Pkt. 10c.



AMERICA SPINACH

PEAS

Sow early peas in a light, warm soil, later peas prefer a fairly heavy soil. Sow seed about 2" deep, in rows. Space the rows about 2' apart for the dwarf kinds and about 3½' apart for the tall kinds. Pick all pods as soon as ready to insure full cropping. Sow 1½ lbs. seed per 100'; 90 to 180 lbs. per acre.

BLUE BANTAM (fr)—Best of early dwarf large podded varieties. Vines 2½ to 3' tall, bearing long pods with 7 to 8 large succulent peas. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

★FREEZONIAN (fr)—All America Winner. Luscious, melting peas retain sweet garden flesh flavor after freezing. Wilt resistant vines grow about 2½' high and bear excellent crops of 3½" pods. 63 days. Pkt. 15c.

GRADUS—Very popular second early large podded variety. Vines 3 to 4' tall, medium green, stocky. Pods single, broad, plump, pointed medium green, with 8 to 10 large delicious peas. 64 days. Pkt. 15c.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—Outstanding. Vines dark green, 18 inches tall, stocky. Pods single and double, dark green, blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 tender peas. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

TALL TELEPHONE (fr)—Unexcelled for main crop. Wilt resistant. Pods single, broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed. Highest quality. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

PEPPER

Culture, soil and temperature requirements about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of Morcrop fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 to 8 inches is very beneficial.

Sweet

CALIFORNIA WONDER IMPROVED—Thickness of flesh alone places this pepper above all others. Crisp and juicy, without trace of pungency. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE GIANT—Short light green stocky plant. The large, sweet chunky square ended fruits are deep green, changing to scarlet. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Popular early pickling pepper. Fruits 2 inches wide, 3 inches long. Mild and sweet, sometimes hot because of the pungent ribs. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

PIMENTO OR PERFECTION—Splendid canning variety. Plants erect, large, prolific. Fruits heart shaped, very smooth. Flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild. 123 days. Pkt. 10c.

RADISH

For an early crop sow in hotbed in January, February and March. As soon as ground is fit to be worked sow seed in the open, in rows 1 foot apart.

CHERRY BELLE—All Time All America Award. Handsome, small oval, bright red radish. Small top and forces well without becoming pithy or spongy. 25 days. Pkt. 15c.

***COMET**—A bright red round radish, crisp and tender. Remains good for a long period. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHINA ROSE WINTER OR SCARLET CHINA—Large hardy rose colored variety. Flesh is white, crisp and rather mild. Variety is broadest at the base and 4 to 5 inches long. 52 days. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—Earliest of all forcing radishes grown for the market. Globular, uniform size, bright scarlet. Flesh white, crisp and tender. 24 days. Pkt. 10c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A splendid variety for home use. Oblong (thickest at the bottom), bright scarlet, white tipped. About 1½ in. long and ¾ in. thick. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

SPARKLER OR EARLIEST OF ALL—1¼ in. in diameter with bright scarlet top, a clear white base and small tender roots. Early. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

WHITE ICICLE—Long slender roots, remain tender and crisp until mature. Small tops permit close planting. 72 days. Pkt. 10c.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE TURNIP

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow sweet flesh. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

SALSIFY

Sow in soil deeply worked with Lux Morcrop.

MAMMOTH OR SANDWICH ISLAND—Large strong growing plant with long smooth white tapering roots. When cooked roots are delicious and nourishing with a flavor similar to oysters. 120 days. Pkt. 15c

SPINACH

A cool weather crop. Sow early in the open. For a fall crop sow August-September.

★AMERICA—All Time All America Award. Heaviest cropping and darkest green Bloomsdale type in existence. Long standing, distinctly savoyed. Stands sun and heat well. 50 days. Pkt. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING (fr)—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale and holds from 12 to 14 days longer. Plants large and sturdy; dark green leaves are well savoyed. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT NOBEL OR GIANT THICK LEAF—Leaves largest of any type and keep well after picking; medium green rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

NEW ZEALAND—Thrives in hot, dry weather. Large spreading plants with small, thick, pointed deep green leaves which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.



RADISH, CHERRY BELLE

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins are less sensitive to soil and weather conditions than melons or cucumbers but are cultivated in about the same way.

SUGAR OR SWEET PIE—Earliest and best variety for pies. Fruits commonly 6 inches long and 8 to 9 inches in diameter; flattened, furrowed. Skin smooth, of a rich reddish orange color. 118 days. Pkt. 10c.

FERTILIZING THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

If you are growing all the vegetables that space permits in your food garden, you must provide FERTILIZATION to fit the extra demands of your intensive planting. A winter dressing of manure to be spaded in when the ground is prepared, or MORCROP fertilizer broadcast over the ground (6 lbs. to 300 sq. ft.) before spading, gives foundation for your plants' food. This can be supplemented throughout the season with liquid fertilizer or side dressing. In sowing peas, etc., make trench deeper than you sow them, put in MORCROP (1 to 1½ lbs. per 100 feet); cover with soil before sowing. Either MARINA FISH or MORCROP fertilizer may be applied, during growing season, along the rows, 1½ to 2 inches away from plants, at 10 days to two weeks intervals.

Concern over acidity of garden soil has been to the fore in recent years. Practically all garden vegetables will thrive in soil only slightly on the acid side. Unless your soil is markedly acid or alkaline it needs no special correction, and ordinary good fertilizing practice will take care of it. Starter solutions for transplanted items, such as tomatoes, are good. FLO-MORCROP works nicely and may be continued at intervals through the season. For single plants, a ring of LUX MORCROP around each will take care of requirements. Organic material should be worked into the vegetable garden each season to keep the soil loose and friable.

Additional MORCROP during the growing season is of great help for many garden plants. Corn, melons, onions, celery, and squash particularly respond to this mid-season "spot" fertilizing.





SQUASH, EARLY STRAIGHTNECK

SQUASH

Seeds should be planted about the middle of May, in hills 4 feet apart for bush varieties, 10 feet apart for the running sorts. Put 5 to 8 seeds in each hill, afterwards thin out, leaving 3 or 4 of the best plants.

SUMMER SQUASH

DOLLAR OR WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Small, rather flat white squashes, 7 to 8 inches wide with a distinctly scalloped edge. Fine grained and very early. 53 days. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—All Time All America Award. Peak of perfection in a bush summer squash. Fruits straight and smooth, creamy yellow color. 50 days. Pkt. 15c.

ZUCCHINI—Favorite Italian squash. 4 to 6 inches long. Delicious summer variety, very prolific. 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

WINTER SQUASH FOR STORAGE

BANANA—Late trailing cylindrical and pointed at bottom. Fine for pies. Free from fiber or stringiness. Flesh thick, deep yellow, dry and sweet. Slate gray rind. 105 days. Pkt. 15c.

BUTTERCUP—Turban shaped fruits with dark green lightly striped rind. Orange flesh; dry, well flavored. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

***BUTTERNUT**—Only 2 to 4 pounds but lots of eating for its size because of small seed cavity. Elongated pear shape. Color yellowish cream. Smooth, hard skin. Excellent. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—Earlier smaller, more prolific Hubbard with orange-red rind, faintly striped cream toward the blossom end; moderately warted. 8 to 10 pounds. Dry deep orange flesh. Keeps well. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

MARBLEHEAD—Thick meated squash with bright creamy yellow flesh, fine grained sweet and dry. Rind slate gray. Pkt. 10c.

***RESELECTED GREEN HUBBARD** (fr)—Shell dark green, hard moderately warted. Flesh light orange, very dry and richly flavored. 12 to 14 pounds. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

TABLE QUEEN OR ACORN (fr)—Small dark green, acorn shape. Flesh deep yellow, dry, richly flavored. Medium early. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

WILLAMETTE—A compact, hard shelled, uniform sized, deep meated, tasty fruit. 110 days. Pkt. 15c.



MARGLOBE

SWISS CHARD

The tops are used like spinach. Culture like beets. Thin to 8 inches.

GIANT LUCULLUS—The fleshy crumpled leaves make choice greens. Plants erect; stalks rounded and finely ribbed. Foliage a rich deep green. 50 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

RHUBARB CHARD—Distinct—resembling rhubarb in shape and color. Dark green, crumpled leaves, veined crimson. Tasty, delicious eating as well as a decorative plant. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.



RHUBARB CHARD

TOMATOES

In February or March sow seeds lightly in rows in greenhouse, hotbed or inside window box. When plants are about 3 inches high transplant to flats or hotbeds. About May 1 set out in open ground, 4 feet apart, giving plenty of Lux Morcrop to each plant. Water freely during hot weather. To obtain the best results trellises or stakes should be used.

BEEFSTEAK—Large fruits, somewhat ribbed, of a rich scarlet color. Flesh juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

BONNY BEST—One of best early varieties. Vine medium, not very hardy. Fruits medium sized, apple shaped, smooth and solid; of bright scarlet color. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

BREAK O' DAY—Smooth round scarlet fruits of medium size. Vigorous and prolific. Wilt resistant. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY CHATHAM—Small open plants with small round scarlet fruits. Very early. You can depend on this one to ripen in the Puget Sound area. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY GIANT F₁ HYBRID TOMATO—Hybrid vigor combining earliness and large fruits, deep shaped, smooth and of excellent color, flavor and quality. Produces heavily over a long period. Pkt. 25c.

JUBILEE—Bright orange-yellow globular fruits, juicy and few-seeded; weigh about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.

MARGLOBE—Plants thrifty and heavily productive with a long bearing season. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large, uniformly globe shaped; smooth, solid and of distinct quality. 77 days. Pkt. 15c.

PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER—All Time All America Award. Wilt resistant and self-topping. Mid-season to late; prolific. Fruits globe shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

PUGET SOUND SPECIAL EARLIANA—Medium sized red fruits on open spreading, medium small vines. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days. Pkt. 15c.

RUTGERS—Excellent all-purpose variety. Large thick-stemmed plants, vigorous foliage. Fruits globular, bright red, with thick walls; small seed cells. 86 days. Pkt. 15c.

STOKESCROSS No. 2 (F₂ Hybrid)—An improved F₂ Hybrid—early and continuous bearer of full sized 5½ ounce tomatoes. Approximately 70 days to maturity after transplanting. Pkt. 25c.

STOKESCROSS No. 5 (F₂ Hybrid)—Its hybrid vigor develops a strong full vine which sets heavily colored 6 to 7 ounce fruit, in enormous quantities. 82 days. Pkt. 25c.

VICTOR—Fruits are about 3 inches in diameter, globe shaped and ripen to a deep scarlet. 65 days. Early. Pkt. 15c.

Small Fruited

GROUND CHERRY—Fruits small yellow, enclosed in loose, papery husks. Prized for preserving. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

TURNIP

For the main crop sow in open ground from May to July; for winter use during July and August. Sow 1 oz. to 100 feet, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (fr)—All purpose variety, grown for its large sweet tops and smooth globe-shaped roots which are purple-red above and white below. 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

SNOWBALL—A desirable sort for home use and early markets. Tops small and erect. Roots medium sized, round, white throughout, sweet, crisp and tender. Table size in 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

PREPARING VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

1. Use only the finest vegetables obtainable.
2. Prepare and freeze vegetables as quickly as possible to preserve vitamins and flavor.
3. Scald vegetables by placing in colander or similar container and immerse in rapidly boiling water. Use small quantities so water will boil within $\frac{1}{2}$ minute after vegetables are added. Count only the time that the water is boiling. Drain quickly.
4. Cool by immersing immediately in cold water; ice water is best. When vegetables are thoroughly cooled remove and drain.
5. Pack in suitable containers. Allow 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches space for expansion in freezing.
6. Place in quick freeze immediately after packing.

Asparagus. Wash and cut into desired lengths, blanch 2 to 3 minutes.

Green Lima Beans. Shell and scald 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

Green Beans. Wash, stem and string. Scald whole beans 5 to 6 min., cut beans 2 to 3 min., French cut beans, 1 to 2 min.

Brussels Sprouts. Soak in a salt brine or cold water 15 minutes. Scald 3 to 4 minutes.

Cauliflower. Break into flowerets, soak 5 minutes in brine. Scald 2 to 3 minutes in brine.

Carrots. Wash and dice or slice; scald 2 to 3 minutes. Small ones may be left whole; scald 3 to 5 minutes.

Corn on the Cob. Husk, trim and wash. Scald a few ears at a time, for 1 to 2 minutes. Chill well in ice water, drain and wrap each ear in parchment paper or locker paper. THAW before cooking.

Whole Kernel Corn. Husk, trim and wash. Scald on the cob 2 to 3 minutes. Cut from the cob, pack dry and seal tightly.

Pecas. Shell and immediately scald for 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

Spinach. Blanch 1 to 2 minutes, a small quantity at a time. Avoid cooking. Stir gently while in the boiling water to prevent cohesion.

Zucchini. Use young tender squash. Wash, remove blossom ends, slice 1 inch thick, scald $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minutes.

NOTE: In each case scalding is to be followed by draining, chilling, packing and quick freezing.

CANNING NOTES

Use only clean, strictly fresh fruits and vegetables. When packing your jars or tins do not crowd or waste space.

The two methods of processing most often used: **Water bath canners** and **pressure cookers**.

WATER BATH CANNER: Keep jars $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from bottom by means of a wire rack or a

piece of wood. Lower the jars slowly into the water, which should be steaming. Count only the time the water is boiling. Keep it boiling evenly throughout the processing. Remove jars at the exact time shown in your chart and seal.

PRESSURE COOKERS: Process all non-acid vegetables in a steam pressure cooker. Place jars on rack in cooker with 1 to 2 inches of water. Be sure to leave enough space between jars to allow circulation of steam.

Fasten lid securely. Close petcock only after steam has escaped steadily for 5 to 7 minutes. Keep pressure constant. Remove from heat at end of processing time. Let stand until gauge is at zero. Open petcock slowly, tilt the lid away from your face. Spread a heavy cloth over the cooker, catch handles of the rack through cloth and lift out. Seal jars according to directions.

Do You Plant by the Moon?

For those of our customers who follow the ancient practice of planting by the moon, we have prepared this handy reference chart. It shows the day and the hour at which the moon enters each of its phases. For instance, on January 2nd at 4:29 A.M., the moon enters the first quarter. It remains in this phase until January 8th at 8:44 P.M., when it becomes full.

Full Moon



Last Quar.



New Moon



First Quar.



1955

Jan.	8	8:44 P.M.	16	6:13 A.M.	24	9:06 A.M.	2	4:29 A.M.
							31	1:05 P.M.
Feb.	7	9:43 A.M.	15	3:40 A.M.	22	11:54 P.M.		
Mar.	8	11:41 P.M.	17	12:36 A.M.	24	11:42 A.M.	1	8:40 P.M.
							31	4:10 A.M.
Apr.	7	1:35 P.M.	15	7:00 P.M.	22	9:06 P.M.	29	12:23 P.M.
May	7	6:14 A.M.	15	9:42 A.M.	21	4:58 A.M.	28	10:01 P.M.
June	5	10:08 P.M.	13	8:37 P.M.	20	12:12 P.M.	27	9:44 A.M.
July	5	1:28 P.M.	13	4:31 A.M.	19	7:34 P.M.	26	11:59 P.M.
Aug.	4	3:30 A.M.	11	10:33 A.M.	18	3:58 A.M.	25	4:51 P.M.
Sept.	2	3:59 P.M.	9	3:59 P.M.	16	2:19 P.M.	24	11:40 A.M.
Oct.	2	3:17 A.M.	9	12:04 A.M.	16	3:32 A.M.	24	7:04 A.M.
Nov.	30	12:50 A.M.	7	5:56 A.M.	14	8:01 P.M.	23	1:29 A.M.
Dec.	29	11:44 A.M.	6	4:35 P.M.	14	3:07 P.M.	22	5:39 P.M.

QUANTITY OF SEED AND SPACING FOR HOME AND MARKET GARDENS

VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows	Distance apart in rows	Depth of planting	VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows	Distance apart in rows	Depth of planting
Artichoke, Globe	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	6 to 8 oz.	40 to 48	18 to 24	1	Kohlrabi	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	14 to 24	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Asparagus	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	Leek	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 36	2 to 3	$\frac{3}{4}$
Beans, Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	50 to 60 lbs.	24 to 30	2 to 3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	Lettuce	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	12 to 18	4 to 12	$\frac{1}{4}$
Beans, Lima	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	30 to 50 lbs.	24 to 36	3 to 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	Melon, Musk	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	70 to 80	36 to 60	$\frac{3}{4}$
Beans, Pole	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	30 to 35 lbs.	36 to 48	6 to 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	Melon, Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	72 to 96	72 to 96	$\frac{3}{4}$
Beet	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	8 to 14 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	Mustard	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	6 to 9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Beet, Mangel & Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	6 to 9	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	Okra	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40	18 to 24	1
Swiss Chard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	10 to 12	1	Onion	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{3}{4}$
Broccoli	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	Onion (for sets)	60 to 85 lbs.	12 to 14	Not thin'd	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Brussels Sprouts	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	Parsnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cabbage	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	Parsley	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 20	6 to 8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cardoon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 oz.	20 to 32	20 to 30	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	Peas	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	90 to 180 lbs.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Carrot	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	16 to 24	1 to 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pepper	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	20 to 30	18 to 29	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cauliflower	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	Potatoes	8 lbs.	800-1000	24 to 36	18 to 24	6
Celery	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{4}$	Pumpkin	2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	96 to 110	60 to 84	$\frac{3}{4}$
Chicory	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 36	2 to 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	Radish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	12 to 18	1 to 2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Collard	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	5 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rhubarb	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 lbs.	24 to 42	20 to 24	$\frac{3}{4}$
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1	Rutabaga	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	4 to 7	$\frac{1}{2}$
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	Sage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 24	6 to 10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Salad	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	Salsify	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	18 to 24	2 to 3	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.	12 to 18	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	Sorrel	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 22	2 to 3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cucumber	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	48 to 60	12 to 36	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	Spinach	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	10 to 20 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 5	$\frac{3}{4}$
Dandelion	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 to 22	6 to 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	Squash, Bush	1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	42 to 48	42 to 48	1
Dill	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 lbs.	20 to 36	4 to 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	Squash, Vining	1 oz.	4 lbs.	72 to 90	60 to 90	1
Egg Plant	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	5 to 6 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	Sunflower	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	48 to 70	10 to 12	1
Endive	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 24	8 to 12	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tomato	2 oz.	2 oz.	40 to 60	86 to 40	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fennel	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	24 to 32	5 to 8	$\frac{3}{4}$	Tobacco	2 oz.	36 to 48	24 to 36	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Kale	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	24 to 32	14 to 22	$\frac{1}{2}$	Turnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	12 to 20	2 to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$

WE CARRY ALL AVAILABLE GARDEN ACCESSORIES



How to Have a

Beautiful LAWN

In the Pacific Northwest about 70% of the lawns are sown in the spring (March through June), 30% are sown in the fall (September, October, November). Whether you sow in the spring or fall we recommend early seeding. In the spring after danger from frost is over. This will give the seedlings time to establish themselves prior to the severe heat of the summer, or winter's freezing temperatures.

Good seed and correct seed bed preparation are the most important factors in making a beautiful lawn. Too many lawns are started on soil removed in basement excavations. This sub-soil is devoid of humus which means lack of nitrogen. It packs hard and will not hold moisture. The following four steps lay out a program to follow in soil preparation:

1. If your soil is too sandy: Spade in a large quantity of water holding peat moss or leaf mold to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. **If your soil is heavy:** Use coarse sand or fine ashes in equal proportions with peat moss (or leaf mold)—about 2 inches of each. Add from 50 to 100 pounds of a complete fertilizer per 1000 square feet and, with the peat moss, work these materials into the soil with a spading fork. When the roots of the grass begin to establish themselves they will need the fertilizer well below the surface of the soil.

2. The top two inches of the soil should now be sifted through a coarse wire screen to remove all roots, rocks, lumps, etc. Spread the topsoil, well mixed with compost and fertilizer, carefully over the entire area and rake it in. There should be a gradual blending of sub-soil and top-soil, not two distinct layers.



3. Sprinkle the ground before seeding, and allow the bed to sit for a few weeks to give the weed seeds naturally present in the soil a chance to germinate. Then destroy the weeds before rolling.

4. Roll the top-soil twice with a heavy lawn roller while the ground is dry. If rolled when wet it will pack as hard as cement when it dries. Roll it the second time at right angles to the first. Fill the depressions with soil to give a slightly sloped, easy to mow, surface.

If you purchase top-soil be sure it is weed free.

SELECTION OF SEED MIXTURES

Experience has shown that a mixture of several varieties of suitable grasses blended in proper proportion makes the best lawns. We will be glad to recommend a mixture specially suited to your needs if you will give us full information about the site, nature of the soil, and the use for which lawn is intended.

SEEDING

Select a calm day. Sow at the rate of 1 pound of seed to each 200 square feet. Scatter the seed evenly. It is best to divide the seed into two equal parts and go over the area to be seeded twice—lengthwise and crosswise. Immediately after seeding, rake the surface lightly to cover the seed (not vigorously enough to move the soil) and roll it again to pack the soil around the seed, so it can draw moisture. A light mulch of peat moss—not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, should be scattered over the seed and watered with a fine spray, being careful not to wash away the seed. Never let the surface dry out, even for a short time.

KEEPING THE LAWN BEAUTIFUL FERTILIZING . . . WATERING . . . MOWING

FEEDING CORRECTLY

All lawns should be fertilized once, and preferably three times, annually (early spring, early summer and fall). Whenever growth slows down or the lawn becomes pale green in color, the grass needs food. Watch the grass, not the calendar. A well fed lawn will resist summer heat and will thicken to a heavy sod to choke out weed growth. A light, well distributed feeding, using a fertilizer spreader, will show the best results. Overfeeding is as disastrous as no feeding at all. Buy a complete fertilizer. The recommended application is at the rate of from 25 to 40 pounds per 1000 square feet. Make the application as evenly as possible while the grass is dry, and follow immediately by heavy watering to wash



the fertilizer off the grass and carry it down to the plant roots.

A word of caution about liming. Lime is not a fertilizer but a corrective agent for acid soil and, where needed, it aids the assimilation of the necessary plant foods. The only sure determination of an acid condition in the soil is by soil tests. Home soil testing kits are inexpensive, or soil samples will be tested free at the State Agricultural College or by your County Agricultural Agent. But if a soil test is not made, not over 25 pounds of finely ground limestone per 1000 square feet should be applied. This soil correction is usually effective for several years.

WATER CAREFULLY

Soak the lawn twice a week in hot weather, rather than sprinkle it daily. Watering, when done, should be sufficient to allow the moisture to reach 4 to 6 inches below the surface.

MOW HIGH

For most lawns the mower should be adjusted to not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Cutting any shorter exposes the roots to the sun, weakens the plant and hastens surface evaporation.

Grass clippings should be caught in a catcher, deposited on the compost pile, and returned to the lawn or garden when thoroughly decomposed.

Use a good lawn mower, and keep it sharp.

PESTS, WEEDS AND DISEASES

Moles can be killed with a trap, or by fumes from an automobile exhaust conveyed into the holes by use of old inner tubes. Allow the motor to run 20 minutes or more. Mole baits are effective when the instructions are carefully followed.

Brown patch and **fairly ring** can be controlled quite easily by applications of organic mercurial fungicides.

Moss, in a lawn, is caused by poor drainage, excessive shade, or the lack of a complete fertilizer in the soil. Apply about 25 to 50 pounds of fertilizer per 1000 square feet, two or three times during the season. Under trees and in other shaded areas an extra five pounds of fertilizer per 1000 square feet should be applied several times during the spring.

Weeds, the robbers of soil moisture and plant food, with the introduction of 2-4-D weedicides and other chemicals, are no longer much of a problem. These weedicides are capable of nearly magic results. Don't let the weeds get a foothold and produce seeds. A thick, luxuriant, well fed turf is the best weed eliminator known.

DEPENDABLE LAWN SEED for the NORTHWEST

COMMON NAME	ADAPTATION		SEED Sq. Ft. per lb.	USES	DESCRIPTIONS
	SOILS	WEATHER			
Astoria Bent Colonial Bent Olympic Brand	Moist-dry Acid-lime Medium-dry Sandy loams	Cold resistant Moderate heat	250	Golf greens, bowling greens, fairways, lawns, athletic fields	Very fine leaved upright growth, dark green color. These species occasionally creep underground.
Seaside Bent	Moist-acid	Cold resistant Not hot weather	250	Golf greens, lawns and fairways	Very fine leaved, vigorous top creeper, light green color. Must be raked and closely cut to prevent so-called "grain or turf" matting.
Kentucky Blue Grass	Moist-dry Slightly acid Lime Soils	Cold resistant Medium hot-dry	150	Lawns, fairways, athletic fields, meadows	Moderately fine leaved, upright growth from creeping root stocks, bright bluish green color. Withstands winter freezing. Responds to lime treatments where acidity is excess- ive. Long lived.
Chewings Fescue	Moist to dry Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Lawns, golf greens, fairways	Fine wiry leaves, upright growth, dark green color. Also good for shady spots. Spiking necessary to perforate root mats, especially in heavy soil; very hardy.
Creeping Red Fescue	Average Moisture Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Lawns and fairways	Fine leaved, upright growth, dark green color, creeping root stocks. Also good for shady spots.
Shady Blue Grass	Moist-acid if rich well-drained	Cold resistant Shade—not sun	150	Shady lawns and fairways	Fine leaved, upright growth, bluish green color. Requires spiking to prevent bunching. Also good for shady spots.
Red Top	Wet Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	250	Fairways, pastures, service lawns and athletic fields	Leaves become coarse, sprawling growth, light dull green color. Seed similar in ap- pearance to bent grass seed.
Perennial or English Rye Grass	Moist-med.-dry Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Service lawns, playgrounds, athletic fields, fairways meadows and pastures	Coarse leaved, upright growth, bright shiny green color. Frequent mowing is advisable to prevent development of coarse seed stalks. Has tendency to bunch in time.
Domestic or Oregon Rye Grass	Moist-med.-dry Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Pastures, meadows, poultry greens, playgrounds, temporary lawns	Coarse leaved, upright growth, bright shiny green color. A short-lived grass, inclined to bunch. Known as Western-grown Italian type, sometimes referred to as Pacific rye.
Italian Rye Grass	Moist-med.-dry Acid-lime	Cold resistant Medium dry heat	100	Rough meadows, pastures, poultry greens	Too coarse, bunchy and short-lived for lawns.
White Clover	Moist Neutral, lime	Cold resistant Hot-moist-dry	200	Pastures, lawns	Round leaved, spreading growth, bright green color. Especially good with blue- grass. Use sparingly in mixtures. Sometimes referred to as White Dutch lawn clover.

OTHER GRASSES

In addition to the lawn grass listed above we can supply prac-
tically any other grasses you may need. We have available a
full line of the varieties that can be successfully grown in this part
of the country.

JUST TELL US WHAT YOU WANT

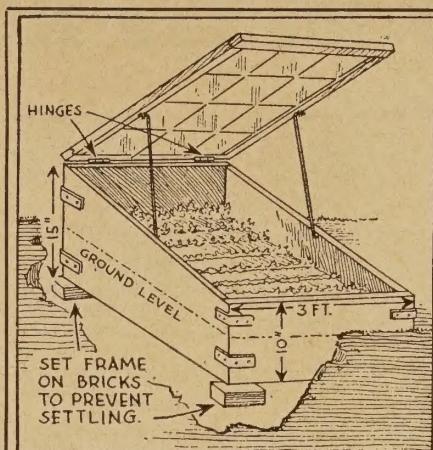
FOR UP-TO-DATE GARDENING . . .

Bring your gardening methods up-to-date. By taking advantage of the products and suggestions offered in this catalog, you'll be both amazed and pleased at the improvement in your gardening project.

PLANNING — THE KEY TO YOUR SUCCESS

You can change plans on paper faster, cheaper and more easily than you can on the ground after you have started making your garden. A rough sketch will show you relations of various items—vegetables, low-growing, tall, wide-spreading, shade-loving, vining, shrubby or other types of garden material. And a rough sketch, on which additions may be made when you see features in other home grounds that will serve effectively in yours, will gradually bring your whole picture into a clear focus before you have done much spading, and will add up into a beautiful garden, with fewer basic changes necessary later.

Flower gardens provide cut flowers for indoors and can be used to harmonize lawns, shrubbery, driveways, walks, buildings in one picture to be enjoyed both from within and without your house. Low hedge or walls can define margins of a cut flower garden, or can be tied into a vegetable garden plan and area for compost, tool and implement storage place, etc. All designed to relate harmoniously to the rest of the landscape. Other flower garden sites devoted to special, formal features, such as rose garden, herb garden, etc., should serve as emphasis for the permanent features in the general home ground plan.



Cold Frame

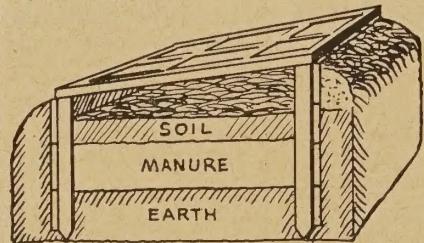
COLD FRAME AND HOT BED

A cold frame is a box without top or bottom, placed on the ground and covered with a glass or plastic lid to let in light and keep temperature steady. A hot bed's just a cold frame with heat in the ground under it to speed up plant growth. Heat may be by electric soil cable or decomposing organic material buried under soil surface. Make front lower than back and slope sides so that lid will hinge to back and slant down to front, and can be raised up for ventilation control. A window sash or cellophane tacked on frame will serve as cover. Place it where direct sun doesn't hit it but air circulation is good.

If on surface of ground, make box deep enough to allow for heating material plus soil, and bank additional manure around outside to maintain heat. If a pit is used, choose a well-drained situation. Fresh stable manure is best heat producing material, but wetted cuttings of corn or grass will also do the work.

For non-electric hotbed, 12 to 24 inches of manure surfaced with 5 to 6 inch layer of soil will work.

For electric hotbeds cables are available in various lengths. A 50-foot cable heats 36 square feet.



Hotbed with Cross Section of Its Layers

QUICK-FIGURING CHART FOR DILUTIONS

• WITH LIQUID MATERIALS •

For Strength	Use to Make 1 qt.	Use to Make 1 gal.
1- 100	2½ tspsns.	10 tspsns.
1- 200	1 tspn.	5 tspsns.
1- 400	½ tspn.	2½ tspsns.
1- 500	½ tspn.	2 tspsns.
1- 600	⅓ tspn.	1¾ tspsns.
1- 800	¼ tspn.	1¼ tspsns.
1-1000	¼ tspn.	1 tspn.

For Strength	Use to Make 5 gals.	Use to Make 25 gals.
1- 100	12 tblspsns.	1 qt.
1- 200	6¼ tbalspsns.	1 pt.
1- 400	3 tbalspsns.	8 oz.
1- 500	2½ tbalspsns.	6 oz.
1- 600	2 tbalspsns.	5 oz.
1- 800	6 tspsns.	4 oz.
1-1000	5 tspsns.	3 oz.

4 tspsns. equal 1 tbalspsn.; 2 tbalspsns. equal 1 oz.; 16 oz. equal 1 pt.

• WITH POWDERED MATERIALS •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to Make 1 qt.	Use to Make 1 gal.
1 lb.	1 tspn.	1 tbalspsn.
2 lb.	1¾ tspsns.	1¾ tbalspsns.
3 lb.	2½ tspsns.	2½ tbalspsns.
5 lb.	4½ tspsns.	4½ tbalspsns.
6 lb.	5½ tspsns.	5½ tbalspsns.

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to Make 5 gals.	Use to Make 25 gals.
1 lb.	4 tbalspsns.	4 oz.
2 lb.	8 tbalspsns.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2½ oz.	1¼ lb.
5 lb.	4 oz.	1½ lb.
6 lb.	4¾ oz.	8 oz.

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.

COMPO

Make Valuable

ORGANIC MANURE

Compost making is easy with COMPO . . . the "self-starter" turns grass clippings, leaves, garden and kitchen refuse into rich, organic manure. Compost is rich in all the elements necessary to sturdy, healthy plant growth. Simple directions on the convenient COMPO package.

5 lb. 25 lb. 100 lb.

A HIGH GRADE COMPOSTING MATERIAL



CYANI-KIL BOMB

kills moles and gophers (RODENTS) with poisoned gases. Insert lighted bombs in runways as pictured on back of 4 bomb package, cover opening with board. Toxic fumes kill and kills.

Per Pkg. 4 BOMBS 60¢



Just write into the metal. It cannot wear off. Low cost PERMATAGS actually become more legible with age. Will not rust.

24 Labels 25¢

THE • LILLY • LINE

A SUPERIOR PLANT FOOD FOR EACH GARDEN USE



ORGANIC MORCROP

Lilly's Organic Morcrop is shown by market surveys to be the first choice among Northwest home owners in a lawn grass fertilizer.

Organic Morcrop acts quickly—yet is long lasting in its effect. It builds humus in the soil, and feeds rich nitrogen, phosphate and potash to growing plants.



FISH FERTILIZER MARINA LIQUID

Lilly's Marina Liquid Fish Fertilizer feeds plants thru both the leaves and the roots. It is used at the rate of 1 tablespoon per gallon of water for fertilizing choice flowers, vegetables, nursery stock, and house plants.

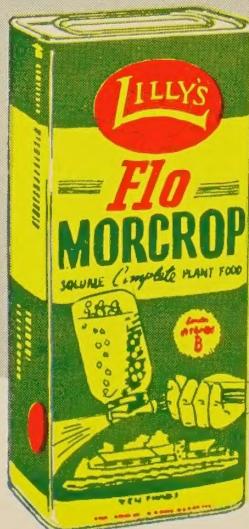
This superior Fish Fertilizer is supplied in the big 10-6-5 formula—an attractive, odorless material.



LUX MORCROP

Lilly's Lux Morcrop is the time-tested general purpose garden fertilizer, made especially for Northwest soils and climatic conditions. Rich in nitrogen, phosphate and potash, for best growth of garden plants.

Lux Morcrop contains over 30% organic materials, and is the first choice of thousands of gardeners, and nurserymen.



FLO MORCROP

PLANT FOOD

Flo Morcrop is a favorite for fertilizing lawns in the summer-time with garden hose fertilizer sprayers. This treatment produces velvety green lawns even when other lawns are dry and brown.

Notice the brand new improved formula.

To Be Added In Spring 1955
LILLY'S ROSE FERTILIZER
LILLY'S RHODODENDRON FERTILIZER

FLASH!!
Watch for Announcement



Crebent LAWN SEED

A precise blend of only the fine-leaved grasses. Selected to give staggered dormancy and long-lasting beauty the year 'round. Crebent is widely known for smooth-textured beauty and resistance to wear.



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